DON'T GO HOME TO-NIGHT WITHOUT YOUR LEDGER.

The New-York Times.

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FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia, the North American and the City of Baltimore.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF ENGLISH NEWS.

Important Commercial Change in France.

NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.

STATE OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

General and Commercial Advices.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st January, arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *North American* left Liverpool at 2 P. M. of the 18th, and Queenstown on the following day, and arrived at Portland at 9:45 A. M. on Saturday.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. PETRIE, which left Liverpool on the 18th ult., at 3 o'clock, and Cork, Ireland, on the next day, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

The steamship *America*, from Liverpool, *viâ* Halifax, arrived at her dock in Boston at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool at 4 A. M. of the 16th.

The steamship *Prince Albert* arrived at Galway at about noon of the 16th.

The steamship *North Briton* arrived at Queenstown at 8¼ A. M. of the 17th, and Liverpool 9 A. M. of the 18th.

The *Glasgow* from New-York arrived at Queenstown at 10 A. M., on the 20th, and the *Arago* reached Cowes at noon the same day.

The news by these arrivals is of more than ordinary interest.

It is announced that the steamers of the "Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company" will henceforth run weekly between Liverpool and New-York, and that for the remainder of the Winter they will perform the United States Mail service formerly appertaining to the Collins' line. The increase in the Liverpool service will of course cause a suspension of this company's Glasgow line, all their vessels being required for the Liverpool trade.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The announcement of Lord COWLEY'S return to Paris was premature. He did not arrive there till the 17th. On his arrival he had a long audience of the Emperor. A telegram says, the Emperor requested Lord COWLEY to declare to the English Cabinet that although desiring an intimate understanding with England, on the basis of non-intervention, it was to be understood that he always considered himself bound by the engagements of Villafranca and the treaties of Zurich.

This reserve was maintained during the last negotiations between France and England. The assembling of a Congress is therefore still possible, its programme being founded on the treaties of Zurich. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries has formally resumed the negotiations concerning the Congress, and has by telegraph informed the Northern Courts of the desire of the Emperor.

It is generally believed, says the London *Herald's* Paris correspondent, in political circles, that a *rapprochement* is about to take place between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Dispatches have been received, stating that the Czar views with great regret the revolutionary tendency of the policy which the Emperor NAPOLEON is likely to adopt, and it is a fact which may be relied on, that a marked change has already taken place in the relations between the two Courts.

The Cologne *Gazette* contains the following:

The attitude of Prussia and Russia merits examination. It is said they were both drawing towards Austria, and that those Powers would unite in opposing French tendencies in Italy. Austria desires the restoration of the Dukes and the restitution of the Romagna to the Pope, whilst Prussia and Russia do not think that the restoration is possible.

It is stated that 30,000 French troops are to be sent to Leghorn. The Mediterranean Railway Company has received orders to hold themselves in readiness to convey that number.

FRANCE.

Napoleon III. and Italy—The New Free-trade Policy—General Policy of Napoleon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1860.

In a late conversation with the Bishop of Versailles, the Emperor NAPOLEON should have said, in explanation of his Italian policy: "I stand between two dangers, excommunication and the Italian poignard: I am going to steer between the two!" Whether the remark be historic or not, very many people reduce NAPOLEON'S present policy to this limit, which you will admit is not giving it a very elevated standard of statesmanship. It would in fact be Orsinian—the statesmanship of fulminating mercury. We do not think that this idea gives full credit to the proud position in which the Emperor now stands before the civilized world. What in effect is the meaning of the enthusiastic adhesions which are pouring in from all parts of Europe in favor of his letter to the Pope, and his avowal of the pamphlet *The Pope and the Congress?* It is the spontaneous recognition by the world that he comprehends the spirit of the age in which he lives; it is an acknowledgment of his great talent and justice, and an approval of his fearlessness in attacking reforms which his predecessors dared not attack. Even Austria, under the influence of the immense burst of applause with which the published policy of NAPOLEON has been received, appears almost to regret her position of hostility to that policy.

Whatever, therefore, may have been the motive of action in shaping the course of NAPOLEON as we see it to-day—whether purely personal, or whether from high patriotic motives, or both—the world appears to applaud the act without caring much for the motive. It is a source of gratification that the TIMES has, from the beginning of the present contest on the Italian question, warmly sustained the policy of NAPOLEON, and constantly asserted its confidence in the result of his intervention. It is not only gratifying because the prediction of such a result was constantly found in its columns, but because this result harmonizes with the sentiments and sympathies of the entire liberal and enlightened world. It has been constantly maintained in these columns that however much appearances might be against him from time to time—however many difficulties he might encounter—NAPOLEON was yet the friend of Italy and of progress, and that time would demonstrate the fact. The demonstration has arrived, and the world performs but a simple act of justice in offering its applause.

With this much of preface I turn to the situation of the moment. It is true that in thus braving the wrath of the Pope, NAPOLEON is running contrary to the sympathies of a majority of his own people. Fortunately for him, however, this majority is found in the country districts, and still more in the less enlightened districts of the country. But the Pope, notwithstanding the mildness of manner with which NAPOLEON urges the relinquishment of a part of his temporal power, holds on at the last dates with as much tenacity and as much blind obstinacy as ever; and from this we naturally draw the conclusion that his Holiness not only receives an immense support from other Catholic States, but from France as well. In fact, we know from private sources that the very large proportion of the clergy who favor the monarchy in France are urging the Holy Father at this moment not to yield a point to the suggestions of NAPOLEON.

It is in the presence of this opposition of a powerful clergy, and in full knowledge of the fact, that LOUIS NAPOLEON astonishes us with his Free Trade *coup d'etat*—for such in fact it is. France, which went to bed the evening of the 14th protectionist, waked up the 15th nominally free trade! People did not know at which to express most astonishment—at the sweeping nature of the measures proposed, or the moment chosen to promulgate them. The alarmists, professed friends of NAPOLEON, but in fact enemies, say that he has gone too far; that the opposition of the ultramontane clergy was enough, without adding to it that of the protectionists. M. DE LAMARTINE, I understand, while approving these important acts of the Emperor, expresses fear that he is hazarding too much. But NAPOLEON knows the French people; he knows how easy it is to captivate them with dazzling *coups*, and he relies upon their sober second thought to approve his rapid strides in civilization and progress. For him there is as much brilliancy in the crown of AUGUSTUS as in that of CESAR.

If it were not for the exaggerated fear exhibited by the English for the last few years, of a French invasion, we should perhaps now hear from one side to the other of France the traditional cry, "Beware of perfidious Albion!" Now, however, the new alliance, which exists in fact, whether written or not, is regarded with pleasure in France, and all classes, the commercial people as well as the politicians, approve it. The Protectionists, I need hardly suggest, form an exception to this class, but it is not probable that the opposition is as extended as has been pretended during the several years of struggle which have taken place on this subject. The Emperor held long consultations with several of the leading Protectionist manufacturers before taking the important step, and from these he no doubt learned the whole extent and force of the opposition that would meet the measure. M. MAGNE, Minister of Finances, as well as M. ROUHER, Minister of Public Works, are opposed to the new measure, while M. FOULD, Minister of State, favors it, and has aided his Majesty in drawing it up. It is on this account that the letter was addressed to M. FOULD—a form of publication which at first astonished every one. The leading ministerial paper, the *Constitutionnel*, which has always been a fanatical opponent of free trade, is now in a dilemma to find an excuse for turning face about, and you may well imagine that its cotemporaries are not wanting in malicious suggestions as to the best mode of effecting this interesting operation.

Since the voyage of Lord COWLEY to England the English Ministerial Press seems to have received a *mot d'ordre* to trace out in advance the Imperial policy, and to prepare the public mind for the measures that are in contemplation. One need but watch the character of the extracts made into the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel* from the *Morning Post* and the *Chronicle* to be satisfied of the fact. The persistence with which these two principal French papers copy the appreciations of the English writers on the Imperial policy and the Imperial projects in contemplation, has not failed to attract attention, and while such a course is regarded as a conclusive evidence of the intimacy of the relations which now exist between the two Governments, some persons take exceptions to the manner of propagation.

But I ought in this place to let you into an important secret in regard to the manner in which the Emperor seeks to wield an influence in France by this reflex action through the English press. The London *Morning Chronicle*, mentioned above, and which for several years has received a subsidy from the contingent fund of the French Embassy at London in exchange for its devotion to the Emperor NAPOLEON, has at length been bought by the French Government, and at its head has been placed an American, whose devotion, under any and all circumstances, to the people and the politics of the Tuileries is beyond question. This gentleman, who spends but a part of his time in London, and the rest in Paris, is in daily communication, personally or by letter, with the Secretary of his Majesty at the Emperor's private bureau, and whether he thus obtains any important secrets of State or not, he at least receives directions how to defend the Emperor's interests. You will thus know what appreciation to place upon the *Chronicle's* arguments hereafter, for it must now take rank with the *Constitutionnel*, the *Pays* and the *Patrie*, at Paris, defenders of the Imperial policy *quand même*. The *Chronicle* is much improved under the new direction, for without doubt the means placed at its disposal are unlimited; but I protest against a character which I have learned the new director gives to the paper, of Franco-American.

If I were asked my own opinion on the two important documents which the Emperor has just published to the world, I should give an unqualified approbation to the proposed restriction of the temporal power of the Pope, but only half an approbation to the letter to the Minister of State. In that chapter of proposed reforms and improvements, his Majesty overlooks two important measures, which are the very life and soul of the work he recommends—without which, in fact, his whole series of propositions will lack vitality and that essential basis of action which will give them effectiveness and completeness. These are liberty and common school education. So long as the system of centralization is maintained in all its integrity, so long as the Government maintains in its hands all the internal improvements of the country, trusting nothing to the citizen in his individual capacity, permitting neither liberty of speech nor liberty of action, just so long will the Emperor's letter to M. FOULD stand as a monument of brilliant generalities, non-executed and inexecutable. So, too, so long as the people are deprived of the means of an ordinary education, will all attempts at rapid progress in civilization prove a total failure. You are, perhaps, aware that the whole of FRANCE—a nation of thirty-six millions of inhabitants—only appropriates as much money to common schools as does the City of New-York alone—something like six millions of francs! Perhaps His Majesty thinks that liberty and education are dangerous to his throne. We can only regret the ill-looking compliment to the generous and intelligent French nation.

You will observe also that the Emperor recommends that some effort be made to remove the difficulties (*entraves*) which surround the transaction of commercial business in France. If you only knew one-half the extent of this evil in France, you would not only not be astonished that his Majesty recommends a reform—you would be astonished that any business had ever been accomplished in the country; that the country could ever have arrived at its present state of nominal prosperity. It requires not months but years to organize an industrial association, and no paper of any character is valid in France without having passed through the stamp office. The *concessionaires* of the trans-Atlantic steamers were absolutely two-years-and-a-half in organizing, without other obstructions than those offered by the formalities of the law, and yet the Government was anxious that the steamers should be put on the stocks at as early a day as possible! Money is plenty in France, and the transaction of commercial affairs would be as easy and rapid here as elsewhere, if it were not for the *entraves* which his Majesty has most properly recommended to remove.

MALAKOFF.

Free Trade in France.

NEW COMMERCIAL PROGRAMME OF THE EMPIRE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following most important letter, addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of State:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Jan. 5, 1860.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: Despite the uncertainty which still prevails on certain points of foreign policy, a pacific solution may confidently be looked forward to. The moment has therefore come to occupy ourselves with the means of giving a great impulse to the various branches of the national wealth.

I address to you with that object the bases of a programme, some portions of which will have to receive the approval of the Chambers, and upon which you will concert with your collegues so as to prepare the measures most suited to give a lively impulse to agriculture, to industry and to commerce.

For a long time this truth has been proclaimed, that the means of exchange must be multiplied to render commerce flourishing; that without competition industry remains stationary and maintains high prices, which are opposed to the progress of consumption; that without a prosperous industry, which develops capital, agriculture itself remains in infancy. Everything, therefore, is bound up in the successive development of the elements of public prosperity. But the essential question is to ascertain within what limits the State ought to favor these diverse interests, and what order of preference it ought to grant to each.

Thus, before developing our foreign commerce by the exchange of produce, it is necessary to improve our agriculture, and to liberate our industry from all internal impediments which place it in conditions of inferiority. At the present day, not only are our great enterprises impeded by a host of restrictive regulations, but even the welfare of those who work is far from having attained the development which it has attained in a neighboring country. There is, therefore, only a general system of good political economy which can, by creating a national wealth, spread comfort among the working classes.

In that which relates to agriculture, you must make it share in the benefits of the institutions of credit, clear the forests situated in the plains, and replant the hills, devote annually a considerable sum to great works of drainage, irrigation and clearage. These works, transforming the uncultivated districts into cultivated lands, will enrich the districts without impoverishing the State, which will cover its advance by the sale of a portion of those lands restored to agriculture.

To encourage industrial production, you must liberate from every tax all raw material indispensable to industry, and allow it, exceptionally and at a moderate rate, as has already been done for agriculture on drainage, the funds necessary to perfect its material.

One of the greatest services to be rendered to the country is to facilitate the transport of articles of first necessity to agriculture and industry. With this object, the Minister of Public Works will cause to be executed as promptly as possible the means of communication, canals, roads, and railways, whose main object will be to convey coal and manure to the districts where the wants of production require them, and will endeavor to reduce the tariffs by establishing an equitable competition between the canals and railways.

The encouragement to commerce by the multiplication of the means of exchange will then follow, as a natural consequence of the preceding measures. The successive reduction of the duty on articles of great consumption will then be a necessity, as also the substitution of protecting duties for the prohibitive system which limits our commercial relations.

By these measures, agriculture will find a market for its produce; industry, set free from internal impediments, assisted by the Government and stimulated by competition, will compete advantageously with foreign produce, and our commerce, instead of languishing, will receive a new impulse.

Desiring, above all things, that order may be maintained in our finances, observe how, without disturbing the equilibrium, these ameliorations might be obtained:

The conclusion of the peace has allowed us not to exhaust the amount of the loan. There remains disposable a considerable sum, which, joined to other resources, amounts to about 160,000,000f. In asking from the Legislative Body permission to apply this sum to great public works, and by dividing it into three annuities, it would give about 50,000,000f. annually to add to the considerable sums already annually carried to the budget.

This extraordinary resource will facilitate to us not only the prompt completion of the railways, canals, means of navigation, roads and ports, but it will also allow us to restore in less time our cathedrals, our churches, and worthily to encourage science, letters and the arts.

To compensate for the loss which the Treasury will for the moment suffer by the reduction of duties on raw materials and on goods of great consumption, our budget offers the resource of the sinking fund, which it will suffice to suspend until the public revenue, increased by the augmentation of commerce, allows the sinking fund to be again brought into play.

Thus, to resume: Suppression of duty on wool and cotton;

Successive reduction on sugar and coffee;

An energetic improvement in the means of communication;

Reduction of canal dues, consequently general reduction on the means of conveyance;

Loans to agriculture and industry;

Considerable works of public utility;

Suppression of prohibitions;

Treaties of commerce with the foreign Powers.

Such are the general bases of the programme to which I beg of you to call the attention of your colleagues, who will have to prepare, without delay, the projects of law destined to realize them. It will obtain, I am fully convinced, the patriotic support of the Senate and of the Legislative Body, jealous of inaugurating with me a new era of peace and of assuring its benefits to France.

Whereupon I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE CHANGE.

The *Patrie* says the prohibitions will not be abolished before July, 1861, when they will be replaced by protective duties of thirty or twenty-five per cent, which, with the advantages granted to French industry, will be quite sufficient to allow competition. Before taking any definite resolution, the Emperor has decided to hear the opinions of the principal manufacturers.

The *Pays* announces that the different Government departments are actively engaged in preparing a plan conformable to the programme announced in the imperial letters.

At a banquet given by Prince NAPOLEON to Mr. COBDEN, the Prince proposed a toast in honor of free trade.

The effect of the Emperor's free trade letter is represented as having been most favorable in the departments. At Havre the principal merchants received it with great joy, and flags were raised as a mark of rejoicing.

A Paris letter in the *'Nord* says, the Emperor replied as follows to certain observations which had been made: "The manufacturers, who exist solely because they are protected, have been aware of my intentions for five years past, and they have had plenty of time to prepare for the change. The system of prohibitions has had its day, and I have not the power to raise the dead."

The *Morning Chronicle* gives the following as the chief heads of the commercial treaty between France and England. On the side of France, suppression of prohibitions, and diminution of the duties on coal and iron. On the part of England, reduction of the duties on wines, spirits, articles de Paris, and silks.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the treaty would be signed before the week was out.

The following diplomatic changes had been decided upon: M. ADOLPH BARROT, at present Ambassador at Madrid, to succeed M. THOUVENEL at Constantinople; the Duke DE GRAMMONT, Ambassador at Rome, to replace M. BARROT; the Prince DE LATOUR DAUVERGNE to be raised to the rank of Ambassador at the Papal Court; M. DE BILLING, Chef du Cabinet Private under Count WALEWSKI, to be Chef of the Financial Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, replacing M. ARMAND LEFEVRE, who is to return to his former office at the Council of State.

Lord COWLEY is said to have returned to Paris with full power to sign the new commercial treaty between England and France. It is alleged that the treaty will take place in England forthwith, though not in France for 18 months to come.

The *Pays* gives a report that the Emperor had terminated his inquiries relative to the questions contained in his free-trade letter of the 5th January.

The Pope and Napoleon III.

From the Paris Moniteur.

We republish from the *Giornale di Roma*, of the 3d of this month, an allocution pronounced on the first day of the year by the Holy Father, in reply to the congratulations which were offered him by the General Count GUYON, commander-in-chief of the FRENCH Division in the Pontifical States, at the head of the officers of that Division.

This allocution would, perhaps, not have been pronounced, if his Holiness had previously received the letter which his Majesty the Emperor addressed to him on the 31st of December, and the text of which we give below:

"MONSIEUR LE GENERAL: If every year we have received with pleasure the good wishes which you have presented to us in the name of the brave officers and of the army which you so worthily command, these good wishes are doubly dear to us this day, on account of the succession of exceptional events which have taken place, and because you assure us that the French division in the Pontifical States is placed there for the defence of the rights of Catholicism. May God bless you then—you and the whole French army! May He likewise bless all classes of that generous nation!

Prostrating ourselves at the feet of that God who was, is, and shall be throughout eternity, we implore Him, in the humbleness of our heart, to shed down abundantly His blessings and His light on the august chief of that army and that nation, in order that being guided by that light he may walk safely in his difficult path, and more than this, perceive the falsity of the principles which have been put forth in these latter days in a work which may be termed a remarkable monument of hypocrisy, and an ignoble tissue of contradictions. We hope that with the aid of that light, nay, more, we are persuaded that with the aid of that light he will condemn the principles contained in that work; we are the more convinced of it, because we possess certain documents which some time ago his Majesty had the goodness to send to us, and which are a veritable condemnation of these principles. It is with this conviction that we implore God to shed His blessings on the Emperor, on his august Consort, on the Prince Imperial, and on the whole of France."

NAPOLEON III. TO PIUS IX.

MOST HOLY FATHER: The letter which your Holiness was so good as to write me on Dec. 2 has touched me deeply, and I shall reply with perfect frankness to the appeal to my loyalty.

One of my greatest anxieties, both during and since the war, has been the situation of the States of the Church; and, truly, among the powerful reasons which have induced me to make peace so promptly must be reckoned the fear of seeing the revolution acquire every day greater proportions. Facts have an inexorable logic, and in spite of my devotion to the Holy See, in spite of the presence of my troops at Rome, I could not escape from being involved to a certain extent in (*je ne pouvais échapper à une certaine solidarité avec*) the effects of the national movement excited in Italy by the struggle against Austria.

As soon as peace was concluded I hastened to write to your Holiness, and to submit to you the ideas best adapted, in my opinion, to bring about the pacification of the Romagnas; and I still think that if at that time your Holiness had consented to an administrative separation of those provinces, and to the nomination of a lay governor, they would have returned to your authority. Unhappily that did not take place, and I have found myself powerless to arrest the establishment of the new *régime*. My efforts have had no further result than to prevent the insurrection from spreading, and the resignation of GARIBALDI has preserved the Marches of Ancona from certain invasion.

Now the Congress is going to assemble. The Powers would not disregard the incontestable rights of the Holy See over the Legations; nevertheless, it is probable that they will be in favor of not having recourse to violence in order to bring them to submission. For, if that submission were obtained by the aid of foreign troops, it would necessitate another long-continued military occupation of the Legations. Such an occupation would awaken the hatreds and the animosities of a great portion of the Italian people, as well as the jealousy of the Great Powers; it would, in fact, perpetuate a state of irritation, of uneasiness, and of fear.

What, then, remains to be done—for it is clear that this uncertainty cannot last forever? After a serious examination of the difficulties and the dangers which the different combinations presented—I say it with sincere regret, and however painful the solution may be—what appears to me most in accordance with the true interests of the Holy See, is to make a sacrifice of the revolted provinces. If the Holy Father, for the repose of Europe, were to renounce those provinces which for the last fifty years have caused so much embarrassment to his Government, and were in exchange to demand from the Powers that they should guarantee him possession of the remainder, I do not doubt of the immediate restoration of order. Then the Holy Father would assure to grateful Italy peace during long years, and to the Holy See the peaceful possession of the States of the Church.

Your Holiness, I am delighted to believe, will not misunderstand the sentiments which animate me; you will comprehend the difficulty of my situation; you will interpret kindly the frankness of my language, remembering all that I have done for the Catholic religion and for its august Chief.

I have expressed all my thoughts without reserve, and I thought it indispensable to do so before the Congress. But I beg your Holiness, whatever may be your decision, to believe that it will in no respect change the line of conduct which I have always observed in regard to you.

Thanking your Holiness for the apostolic blessing which you have sent to the Empress, to the Prince Imperial and to me, I renew to you the assurance of my profound veneration.

Your Holiness's devoted son, NAPOLEON.

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Dec. 31, 1859.

Miscellaneous.

It was reported that the Papal Nuncio had delivered M. BAROCHE a note of the Papal Government, dated Jan. 7, containing a formal and official protest against the programme of the pamplet *Le Pope et le Congrès*.

The ratifications of the Telegraphic Convention between France and Bavaria are just exchanged.

The *Moniteur* announces that M. ANDECHIETTY has been nominated a Senator, and M. DE HAVENAY as Counselor of State.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says there is no truth in the statement that the French Government is about to proceed against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

M. THOUVENEL, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived at Marseilles on the 19th from Constantinople, *en route* for Paris. Before quitting Turkey, M. THOUVENEL is said to have insisted upon receiving a more precise declaration concerning the Suez Canal project.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs that the rumor of the Pope having demanded the evacuation of Rome by the French troops is absolutely false.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that if the Pope's protest against the famous pamphlet has no effect in drawing forth a disavowal of it, the French Government is certainly to be called upon to withdraw its army from Rome.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent confirms, in every point, his statement respecting a portion of the French Imperial Guard having received its camping equipage. The regiments quartered at Versailles are in perfect readiness to march at a moment's notice—the officers believe for Italy.

The French fleet had returned to Toulon from Algesiras.

The Paris Bourse, on the 20th, was firm and rather higher. Rentes closed at 69f.

The Paris Flour Market was dull, and sales difficult. Wheat was quiet but steady.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Reform—The Spanish War—The New Policy in France—The Sale of Cuba—Another Engineer Deceased—The Cornhill Magazine—Kossuth, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

Lord DERBY is courting popularity by speechifying in favor of a Reform bill. His Lordship is in reality more liberal than PALMERSTON, and it is quite refreshing to hear the sentiments which he utters. When either or any party is in power, everything is done to postpone Reform until the Greek Kalends. PALMERSTON, if hard pressed, will even get up a war with China to distract public attention. Then, he very coolly says: "We shall have not time to discuss this most important subject until the session after next." DERBY and DISRAELI bring in a reform bill of such a trifling or quibbling nature, that it is thrown out in contempt, after affording excellent political capital to BRIGHT, COBDEN, and GIBSON. Foreign politics, since NAPOLEON came to the throne, have assumed much more importance in England than they have done during the last thirty or forty years. How can it be otherwise, when we have a neighbor so lively, so threatening, so autocratic, and with such a destiny, playing a continual game of chess, with Kings, Archdukes and Ambassadors for pieces, and peoples for pawns, now giving check to a Pope and now planning move and countermove, and executing them with the dash and decision of the renowned American chess champion of the world? Look at this atrocious war in Morocco. Can any one doubt that it was designed by him? I have heard some idle talk about Spain selling Cuba to the United States to pay the expenses of the war. It is all nonsense. Spain can afford this military promenade. It is the British tax-payer who in reality is paying for it. Look at the difference in Spain since our one-sided free trade was adopted. Spain is in a better condition than she has been for years. How is it that with all her industry and toil England is still the abode of pauperism to such a frightful extent, while the lazy Spaniard is rapidly improving in condition? Her navigation laws built up England's greatness, and that greatness will depart from her, if care be not taken. These opinions are, I know, now very rare in England; but I appeal to results to prove that there must be some truth in them. There are towns and villages on the Spanish coast, which a dozen years ago were productive of nothing but garlic and fleas of portentous dimensions, and are now busy and thriving seaports. The philanthropist and cosmopolite applaud, and so should I, were it not for the poor-law bastilles, where so many miserable wretches exist, and from which—in the plethora of want—so many starving creatures are excluded. Free trade with her colonies should have been England's policy in my opinion; but certainly never free trade without reciprocity.

This brings me on to the promised fiscal arrangements of NAPOLEON III. In 1861 we are to have cheap claret in England. Messrs. GUINNESS and MEUX, BARCLAY and PERKINS, TRUEMAN and HANBURY & Co., and all the great minions of "John Barleycorn," are doubtless horrified. It will be, however, a long time before the million take to French wines. The Emperor, in return, is on the look out for coal and iron to develop the resources of France. The pamphleteers are all on the *qui vive*. M. MICHEL CHEVALIER considers the Emperor's programme as "the inauguration of a peace policy." I do not. Great honor will be attached here to the name of COBDEN, because that notorious "apostle of disarmament" is supposed to have enlightened the Emperor of the French on those topics, and his, COBDEN'S, late visit to Paris strengthens the impression. Mr. COBDEN, doubtless, shakes hands with himself on the occasion. How the Emperor must laugh in his sleeve at the complacent absurdity of the "Bottom, the weaver," or rather "Bottom, the spinner" of cotton and peace. If the Emperor's policy be to lull suspicion in England could he have a better opportunity than this? If he need a tool, can he find one better suited to his purpose. Well; Mr. CHEVALIER calls these proposed reforms in France "commercial reconciliation," which, he says, "will counterbalance, if it does not effect, political hatred."

I do not think it is possible to deduce anything with reference to the Emperor's pacific or warlike intentions from this announcement of a liberal tariff. If he means well to England, it is what he might do; if he means ill, it is exactly the line which consummate skill and hypocrisy would adopt. I argue no good from the imperial favor lavished on COBDEN. The latter ought to abhor the man of blood, who in turn must despise him with a degree of contempt that no excise officer could guage. Buttonless BRIGHT hates his countrymen for arming in self-defence, and yet would hold by the button the ferocious Colonel of Zouaves, and pour into his ear a meek proposal for brotherhood over a pint of cheap Chablis or a *demi-bouteille* of *vin ordinaire*. The probability is, that both will succeed in tapping each other's claret, but with a slight difference of signification. If the Emperor intends, as I believe he does, to pounce upon England some fine day or other, who can do his work better than the Manchester orators? He must look upon them, indeed, as most available lunatics, and feel and flatter them to the top of their bent. Imagine a vain and garrulous sheep going as representative of a very large flock to visit a wolf's cave, as pioneer of the abolition of sheep-folds and shepherds. What would not the wolf promise that respectable bell wether? The visitor would, of course, declare on his return that he saw no bones, and that the cave was sweet. Nay, he would protest that for his part he was not eaten and felt no fear, and that he believed wolves were generally betrayed into sheep-slaughter, when it did happen, by the unjust suspicions and sanguinary precautions of sheep. The wolf would hang round his friend's neck with the tenderest emotion the order of "The Mangler," or "The Destroyer," and affect to make the most liberal concessions of the right of drinking in the stream so celebrated in the fable, at the suggestion of his beloved and esteemed M. Mouton. Of course he would. Who doubts it? This tariff amendment will be quoted by the men in drab uniform as an argument against rifle volunteers. "What," they will say, "do you want to aim at with your Enfields and your breech-loaders? Is it a bottle?" They will quote the Emperor's scheme of commercial reform as a noble answer to the "Come on if you dare" of the British Lion. But I will go so far as to allege that France would never have heard, at least in this age, of the restrictive formalities which are oppressing French industry, but for the warlike demonstration in England, which seems as if the plunder would be snatched in the eleventh hour from the spoiler's eager grasp. France cannot be a counting-house and a camp at one and the same time, that is clear. She has hitherto managed very well to maintain her vast Prætorian Guard, and to create a steam navy equal, if not superior, to that of England. With MICHEL CHEVALIER for the Sir Peel of France, guiding the counsels of the Empire, how long could 700,000 soldiers enforce a claim under Imperial auspices to the champagne and sausages which respectively feed glory and incite to martial deeds? In the midst of all this excitement on this side of the Channel, Paris exhibits remarkable indifference to the subject, and France on the whole is decidedly ungrateful for the boon about to be conferred on her. There is nothing theatrical, grand, startling or magnificent in tariffs—nothing flattering and amusing in it, or strikingly revengeful and magnanimously bloodthirsty. Right or wrong, it is dull and stupid, and *ennuyant* to Paris, and consequently to France. The Emperor's Cobdenic promulgation is not so much talked of among our Gallic neighbors as the *chanson*, inscribed to the Third Regiment of Zouaves, is sung, by our pacific neighbors. That song is a kind of "Marseillaise" against *perfide Albion*. It invites the Third Zouaves particularly, and the French army generally, together with the hardy "*matelots*" of France to land in England and use the steel freely. "*A l'abordage*" pleasantly observes the refrain "*point de canons.*" None of your long shots. Give them the bayonet. Let us trample these islanders for their sins beneath our feet. It is charming to read the poetical bill of indictment against us, showing *why* we ought to have our throats cut. Amongst other things, we are too much attached to cotton, and our Cabinet Councils are of gall and hatred to all mankind. Therefore, let the Zouave of the "calf of steel"—literally meaning that the muscles of his leg are indurated by rapid marching in Italy—wade through our blood. Does not PALMERSTON tip the wink to ALLSOP to assassinate BONAPARTE? So says the song. Were we not tried and found wanting at Alma, Inkermann, and the Tchernaya, and pitched out of the Redan most ignominiously? As for India, are we not tigers there, as the French are doves in Algeria? And must not France be the avenger of all these misdeeds. All this would be funny were it not suggestive of something very unpleasant even to be told. Such is the present ballad literature of France, for whom NAPOLEON III. makes laws. I think I must translate and publish this song in England.

It is stated that the authorities are about to adopt measures for preventing the fight between TOM SAYERS and the Benecia Boy (HEENAN.) It is also asserted that negotiations are pending for an appearance of HEENAN at the Alhambra Palace, London, the admission to the show being quite as exorbitant as that charged by Mr. BARRY.

JAMES BOYDELL, the inventor of the steam traction engine, and one of the greatest mechanical worthies of the age, died about three weeks since, of decline, brought on by cold caught through exposure on Woolwich marshes, when waiting for the officials to test his engine. He was a man of giant frame, simple and noble disposition, untiring industry and great genius. He was murdered in the prime of life by routine. Government officials hate all inventors. They accordingly made him wait for hours in the wind and rain, while tantalizing him with experiments withheld. The fate of this man, working like ARCHIMEDES in the very antechamber of Death, feebly attempting to busy himself with his models of new inventions—one, I believe, of immense value in the construction of locomotives—affected me much. For years he had labored, and on the verge of fame, with success in his grasp—for his traction engine is at length approved—he dies a victim to the system by which the entrance to the Government departments in this country is strewn with the bones of inventors and carpeted with their skins. For one ARMSTRONG there are a hundred BOYDELLS. Would that a mammoth traction engine might plow up the site of Admiralty and Horse-Guards, and the dwellings of the red-tape flunkeys who strangle the birth of great things.

I told you that I considered—or rather that the judgment of the literary circles, on which I based my opinion, considered—the *Cornhill Magazine* to be a failure, artistically and commercially. That opinion gains ground. The best thing in the first number is thought to be Father Prout's Ode, and this is allowed to be the worst thing ever written by the polyglot bard, who wrote the glorious Bells of Shandon, and translated Judy Callaghan into Latin and Greek. Dulcis Julia Callage did not smile upon this effort of PROUT to "butther" his old antagonist. In former days when THACKERAY was less proud than scheming, he and Father Prout, otherwise MAHONY, of the London *Globe*, both belonged to a small free-and-easy Club, called the Deanery, because it was held at a public house in Dean-street. There nightly did Father Prout smoke his big, black meerschaum, and full often did he encounter and defeat THACKERAY with jest, sarcasm and wit. The twain cordially and intensely hated each other, and it was the delight of some wicked wag in the Club to set them by the ears together. Poor Captain GLYN, a brave and gifted, but unfortunate individual, was President of the Deanery. GLYN afterwards died, I have heard, in very straitened circumstances, in the United States, where THACKERAY met him, and reported the circumstances in the coteries of London. GLYN was said to have furnished his friend THACKERAY with the portraiture of Capt. Strong in Pendennis. At all events the Captain taxed him with it, when THACKERAY made the most abject denial. "I did not believe a word he said," remarked GLYN, to a friend; "but what was I to do when he assured me on his honor of the truth of his assertion, and pressed me to stay to dinner with him?"

Well, Father Prout has lived to pen a fulsome ode to his former foe. GLYN has departed to the "Silent Land," and THACKERAY lolls in a new carriage, which he has set up since the issue of the Cornhill *Magazine*, with an indescribable air of majestic snobbism. and his coachman, ay, and footman—THACKERAY'S footman—wear hats looped up with abundant silver cord; and so the world goes, and, depend upon it, until the golden bowl of Cornhill is broken that silver cord will never be loosed.

M. LOUIS KOSSUTH, who has been very quiet since he was deceived by NAPOLEON, and jockeyed at Villafranca, with as much simplicity as a country yokel by a brace of sharpers accosting him in the streets of London, has just published a manifesto to a Commit-

tee of the citizens of Glasgow. It is about the benefits of British public sympathy expressed on behalf of Hungary. He thinks that Great Britain cannot remain silent. "What eternal political alms-craving bosh all this is," I am tempted to exclaim. What good did this sympathy do to Poland? It degenerated into an annual Polish ball, and British sympathy at length danced for Poland. We have allowed Circassia to be gorged by the Russian Constrictor, in spite of sympathy, and to our own detriment. The fact is that England cannot interfere on behalf of oppressed nationalities. Let her look to herself. The days of CROMWELL are gone, and it may be that a glorious prestige like his will never be an English boast again. I do not like my countrymen to be deceived by these appeals to their generosity and power. Is it a subscription that is wanted? Well, let them subscribe. But let them not believe that their sympathy is of any practical avail to oppressed Hungary. It was as much as they could do to save Col. Frus, wearing a British uniform, and in the British service, from being hanged by Austria during the late war. [illegible] If so, Hungary will be free, and none will rejoice a foreigner more than I shall myself. But I think that the "approbation and sympathy" of the Dollos of Glasgow will be of the slightest [illegible] a distant nation of patriots, fighting against [illegible] of 500,000 men, and possibly an European [illegible]tion. Who, under such circumstances, would [illegible]ent for moral support? United England [illegible]d into a fight by France or Russia; she would [illegible] of her own accord take the part of any [illegible] on behalf of civil and religious freedom. [illegible] and Bailie Nicol Jarvie say what they will [illegible] to the contrary. Why does not Great Britain help the Poles? It is her interest to do so, and Spain [illegible] daily. But then we should offend Russia, [illegible] arrange the plans of the Emperor.

Spaniards have just illegally captured a [illegible] vessel. Already the Spaniards have lost [illegible] this campaign, and they deserve to lose [illegible]. The last accounts from the [illegible] Queen [illegible] ill, or did he want a holiday, and to see what the people would say about it? The Queen sent to inquire after his health. Was not this worth a fit short of apoplexy, or epilepsy, or catalepsy, or a paraleptic or hypoleptic fit? Were ALBERT SMITH to acknowledge to-night that it was all a "dodge" or a "plant," as he would term it, he would be forgiven easily. I believe that he might joke about almost anything, and tell his audience to bury him the next time he died on the summit of Mont Blanc, or to wake him, like an Irishman, with a willow pattern plate on his breast, and two of his own lately-issued coins to keep his eyes from winking at the mourners. It is certain that, had he suffered under such a severe visitation as a fit of apoplexy, he could not now be lecturing, more jolly and boisterous than ever. It is certainly a very suspicious fact that the report of his death was so sedulously spread over London during a whole day. There is a Spanish dancer at the Lyceum Theatre—night Doña ISABEL CUBAS—bewitching all the amorous swains in this little village. As in such cases, the lady is chiefly pestered by wicked old noblemen and bankers. She is announced in the play-bills as the "renowned Spanish beauty," and her *pas de fascination*, with fan in hand, is certainly of the kind to be termed irresistible. She is called CUBAS, but in quality she is Havana. This is a dangerous theme, and I shall not pursue it further than to say that her beauty flashes through one of TALFOURD'S amusing extravaganzas in a manner which convinces one, that had the heroine of the famous old ballad of the "Spanish Ladye" been half so graceful and enchanting, she would not have wooed the most apathetic and uxorious Englishman in vain.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS—A STORMY SESSION—RESULT OF THE DEBATE—SIR E. BELCHER ON THE BIG SHIP.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1860.

A most stormy and discreditable meeting of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* took place on the 11th inst. at the London Tavern, famous for its noisy demonstrations. It was what you call in America an indignation meeting. The Chairman made his report and offered the resignation of the directors. Then came an amendment, that a committee should be appointed to examine into and report upon the alleged misdeeds of the managing directors. This was finally referred to a ballot. The result of this will, I am told be against the directors, and for their immediate resignation. The chief adverse factions are those of MAGNUS—a Jew merchant—and CAMPBELL, the Chairman. Then there are sections of enraged shareholders. Among these a florid clergyman, with red hair, was most conspicuous. Ever and anon he popped up in the middle of the crowded meeting, like the hammer of a piano when the key is touched, and vociferated in the most amusing style. All kinds of accusations and terms of opprobrium were freely bandied about, but the *odium theologicum*, as usual, was the most bitter and violent. The fact is that Messrs. CAMPBELL and JACKSON, M. P., (a quondam trader on the Gold Coast of by no means brilliant antecedents,) had everything their own way, until the bursting of the heater or funnel casement on the occasion of the trial trip. Then MAGNUS, who had always protested against all their acts, but who had been completely extinguished by them, came into active opposition on the strength of the accident.

Mr. JACKSON, who had called Mr. MAGNUS a liar at a previous meeting, having split with CAMPBELL, owing to a quarrel, it is said, about an anticipated knighthood which was not conferred upon either, now sides with MAGNUS, and magnanimously wishes to resign to make way for MAGNUS and BOLD, the latter being a nominee of his own. Then one GUADALLA, of the Stock Exchange, another Jew, calls a meeting of his own, and abuses everything that has been done. Him the valiant MAGNUS threatens and dares to single combat, and the matter was a day or two since brought before the Lord Mayor by means of a summons obtained by the timorous GUADALLA, who was big enough to annihilate MAGNUS had he so dared. MAGNUS, be it remarked, heard the appellation of "liar" affixed to him by JACKSON, with the meekness of a lamb. I suppose that as the Jews seldom marry out of their own people, so they will not challenge Christians to fight, for fear the challenge should be accepted. There is no doubt but that there has been great mismanagement of the big ship, and I do not see how it could be otherwise, considering that none of the Directors know anything of steam-navigation, steam-trade or shipping details, and that for their own selfish personal objects they would not hear of chartering the ship. First of all, Messrs. CAMPBELL and JACKSON backed Mr. LEVER'S offer to take the Great Eastern in hand on terms most advantageous to the shareholders, and now Mr. MAGNUS and Mr. BOLD will not listen to another offer of Mr. LEVER. Of course not, they want to keep the vessel and her patronage in their own hands. They don't want to send the ship to sea. Of course not. She was not built for that. She was meant for a prey to successive managers, as a huge dead whale affords a feast to bears, and sea-poultry of all descriptions. At last *finis coronabit opus*, and a Jew waterbailiff will in all probability take possession of her. Then the French and Russian Governments will in all probability contend which shall have that which is at once a credit and a disgrace to England. They have already both bid for her, and the British Government does not step in and interfere, as it would, were it anything but what it is—viz.: a corrupt and apathetic faction, caring only for place and intrigue, and deeply skilled only in all the arts that usher to destruction. From this consummation so devoutly to be deplored, I believe that such a man as LEVER can alone rescue the *Leviathan*. He can put a hook in the monster's nose and lead it out on the deep. And this, simply because he is a single individual with knowledge of detail and mastery of resources with a plan sketched out. The following is his proposal to charter the vessel:

1. Mr. LEVER will undertake to charter her for twelve months.

2. The charter money to be at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the entire capital of the Company, say £300,000, one half the amount to be paid six months in advance, in cash, and the remainder in bills at six months.

3. Mr. LEVER to find £60,000, or any less sum which may be required, upon the security of the ship, for the purpose of paying off her existing debts, and finishing the vessel for sea. The appropriation of the £60,000, as regards the work done to the ship, to be left to two of the Directors of the Great Ship Company, Mr. LEVER and his Surveyor.

4. The vessel to be placed by Mr. LEVER in a regular trade.

5. In consideration of the above, Mr. LEVER, at the expiration of twelve months, to have the option of purchase for the sum of £330,000, less such portion of the £60,000 as may be employed for the purpose of paying off the debts of the Company; every shareholder in the present Company to have the privilege of taking shares in any new Company to be formed by Mr. LEVER, to the extent of his present interest in the Great Ship Company.

This, if accepted, would relieve the Company at once with regard to funds, and I presume the ship would be at once placed in a regular trade by Mr. LEVER. He seems confident of success, and I suppose he knows what he is about. Certainly, the charter of such a ship is a daring speculation, and might ruin any man. If the ship were given to me, I should consider myself a ruined man. It would be as fatal a present as that of a white elephant in Siam. I should tell you that since the accident, which, after all, proved the wonderful strength of the ship, that in the effort to denounce the management Mr. MAGNUS and his friends have succeeded in depreciating the value of the property so as really to inflict more injury upon the shareholders than anything of which they can impeach the directors. The report which they caused to be published of the survey which they instituted, has brought the shares to that condition which moved the fiery and irate clergyman to such a pitch of wrath. The best thing to be done is to place the six or eight heaviest shareholders on the direction, and let them do the best they can to extricate the ship and the shareholders from the present disgraceful mess, either by sale or charter of the property. This affair is not likely to increase the popularity of limited liability companies. What with salaries and commissions, banquets and jobbing, patronage and facilities for bulling and bearing the stock; what with scrambling and abuse, recrimination and jealousy, the interests of shareholders go to the wall, and the general result is a row and the winding-up act, pettifogging and exposure, bankruptcy and the *Gazette*. There is still an opportunity of saving the Great Ship Company and their floating investment from all or any of these contingencies, if the hostile factions will allow it to be adopted.

In the midst of this, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, whose contract work is so grievously impeached, has published a statement not only defending himself, but triumphantly taking credit for the success of the experiment. "Here," he says, in effect, "you have a ship of this huge magnitude, which has stood such an explosion as would have shattered any other vessel to pieces, and riding out the most terrific gale at anchor in safety. She puts to sea in heavy weather, and is found to act marvelously well. She rolls but little, and that steadily; she answers her helm admirably, and steers like a boat. You may fill half her compartments without water-logging her, and she can enter any harbor in the world where there is sufficient depth of water. Her consumption of coal is comparatively small, and her speed is as great as Mr. BRUNEL expected. What possibly can you desire more?" This is cleverly put, and what is more, it appears to be true. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S statement is printed, moreover, on gilt-edged paper, and is altogether quite refreshing and reassuring.

In conclusion, he says: "It is true, you owe me money for work done; but we are not, therefore, enemies. I want no more for my work than those honest and able arbitrators, to whom you and I have both referred the matter, shall say is due to me." The last clause is most to the purpose. In this he says: "If you can agree upon men of ability, experience, and success in the management of steam property, to take the entire practical control of the executive part of your business, you will not be disappointed with the result." In this I agree with SCOTT RUSSELL.

Sir E. BELCHER, the veteran Arctic explorer, returns, in the current number of the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, to his discussion with Mr. HAWES respecting the "big ship." Sir EDWARD does not speak without experience, even with regard to the question of construction, the exploring ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, the first ships-of-war on the sectional system, having been fitted under his supervision. Applying this experience to the enormous bulk and various novelties of the *Great Eastern*, he maintains that her machinery should have been the subject of separate contracts, and the builders have been limited to the construction of the hull, the responsibility and expense of delivery into the water, according to custom in such cases. He states that offers were made of three convenient sites for building her in dock, whereby the outrageous cost of getting her into the water would have been obviated. If, under similar circumstances, the hull of the vessel had been delivered at "a certain rational sum" per ton alongside one of Her Majesty's yards, and a Captain Superintendent been empowered to supervise and to take care that her engines were delivered and fitted by the several contractors in due working condition, and, finally, had adequately fitted the vessel for sea, she would, under her original owners, long ere this have demonstrated practically her soundness and capabilities. Sir EDWARD does not consider the trip to Holyhead a fair trial of the vessel. He bases this view on the fact that frigates built at Milford, and sent round to Plymouth under jury-masts generally beat copper-ed ships of war complete for service. He maintains that only when the *Great Eastern* sinks to her load line, has taken up the usual stock of mollusca on her bottom, has close-reefed her paddle-floats, and is ready to do battle with the Atlantic, will she be in a condition to compete with other vessels between port and port. But he fears for her engines. If pressed for velocity beyond 13 knots, the expenditure of fuel, fouling of flues, incrustation of boilers, and heating of bearings, will tend to throw her upon her sails. Then her want of keel will be felt. Whatever port she happens to reach under such circumstances will become her final resting place. No aid by other steamers will avail her, even to tow her to an anchorage, unless in a calm. What, the veteran navigator asks, would become of so huge a vessel in seas such as overwhelmed the old Eddystone lighthouse, and washed over that at Whitehaven, the surf on the coast of Africa, the "rollers" at Mazatlan or at Tristan d'Acunha? The paddle-wheels and steering aparatus would inevitably be damaged and her internal machinery probably be rendered useless. How, again, could any set of seamen, however tall and muscular, handle her cables and chain gear during Winter months on the coast of America? He concludes by observing that, before such mammoth vessels are constructed, men capable of handling their cables and sails should be found; and expresses a hope that, should the *Great Eastern* proceed to sea, her voyage may be confined to temperate climates, until adequate trial demonstrates her capabilities.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1860.

As I told you, the shareholders in the Great Ship Company have passed a vote contrary to their Directors. There is to be an inquiry, and when I tell you that on the Committee appointed there is a furious parson who has five or six thousand shares, and has consequently his depreciated property to avenge, you may judge that there will certainly be "wigs upon the green," as the old saying hath it. Mr. MCCLOSKEY is also on the Committee. The last meeting was scantier than the penultimate one, and somewhat tamed down. There was less bad language and personal threats. As Prince ALBERT said, during the Russian war, that representative institutions were on their trial in this country, so I affirm that limited liability companies are on their trial during this *Great Eastern* exposure of incapacity and jobbing. Not that I have doubts of the principle, as the Prince Consort had when he spoke of the desirability of liberal governments; but really shareholders must in future exercise some discretion in the appointment of their managing directors, before it is too late. The big ship is, however, so far an anomaly in her huge magnitude, and the number of its commercial owners. Mr. LEVER'S proffered charter is still treated with contempt. How can the Directors, fighting for place, think of such a commonplace topic as the employment of their ship? I certainly should like to see the vessel in plucky and yet business-like hands.

Miscellaneous.

Queen VICTORIA was to hold a Privy Council in London on Jan. 23, preparatory to the opening of Parliament on the following day.

The London *Times* devotes a leader to the memorial which was being prepared for the Maryland Legislature, praying for the enslavement of the free colored population of that State. The *Times* says:

"We may certainly regard this proposition as the climax of Southern extravagance, and its outrageousness, indeed, approximates so closely to absurdity that it is more likely to create mirth than indignation. It represents, however, only a natural species of excess. The Southerners have been alarmed and provoked by an ill-conducted and unsuccessful agitation, and consequently, like despots after an abortive conspiracy, they are at once more powerful and more tyrannical than ever. The Abolitionists of the North have utterly failed, and from obvious causes. They proceeded on principles of undoubted right, but they acted with injudicious violence of pretension and speech, and, above all, they were not prepared, when it came to the point, to carry out their opinions to a logical conclusion, or to support them at all hazards against a natural resistance. The North had every advantage but one. It had numbers, strength, wealth, and a good cause, but it had not the invincible resolution to win. This belonged to the South, and, by virtue of it, the South has carried the day, in the face of all the odds. The critical test was the dissolution of the Union. The South was prepared to accept this extremity, rather than yield, the North, not unwisely, drew back from so destructive an issue. This left the victory with the Slaveholders; and now encouraged at once by the victory they have gained, and exasperated by the dangers they have incurred, they prefer demands which they would have never dreamed of advancing a few years ago. One of these is embodied in the Maryland memorial. That it will be acted upon, even at this crisis of extravagance and frenzy, we do not suppose, but its very publication will remain a monument of the social convulsions of the Union in 1859."

The London *Star* has good reason to believe that the Government measure, relative to Parliamentary reform, was ready, and would be submitted to the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity.

At a banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool, the Earl of DERBY expressed a hope that the ensuing session would witness the adoption of a good measure of reform. He believed that the Conservative party would offer no factious opposition on the subject of the present Ministry.

A statue to commemorate the services of Lord CLIVE had been inaugurated at Shrewsbury with appropriate ceremonies.

It is authoritatively stated that some progress had been made by Lord MACAULAY towards the completion of another volume of his "History of England, and a portion of the MS. is fully prepared for publication. Circumstances, however, will probably delay for some time the appearance of any portion of the history.

A case under the extradition treaty had occurred at the Liverpool Police Court. The American Consul applied for the custody of a man named JAMES SMITH, a sailor on board the ship *George West*, on the charge of having stabbed the mate of the vessel—JOHN RICHARDSON—during the voyage from New-Orleans. The prisoner was given up to the Consul, to be sent home for trial.

Capt. WM. WILLIAMS, of the British bark *Imogene*, had been formally presented with a splendid gold chronometer and chain from the President of the United States, as a testimonial of gratitude for Capt. WILLIAMS' humanity to the wrecked crew of the ship *Fleetwood*, of Boston.

FRED. DOUGLAS, (colored,) of Rochester, N. Y., delivered a lecture on Slavery at Liverpool on the 19th January, before a numerous and respectable audience. The lecturer was received with much cheering, and for nearly two hours he reiterated his well-known sentiments in regard to Slavery. Rev. HUGH STOWELL BROWN occupied the chair, and in introducing the lecturer, he denounced Slavery in the strongest terms, and made some uncomplimentary remarks pon the conduct of the American Minister in London, in having recently refused to visé the passport of a lady of color.

In anticipation of the meeting of Parliament on the 24th JANUARY, PALMERSTON had issued the following circular to the supporters of Government in the House of Commons:

"DOWNING-STREET, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860.

SIR: The meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Tuesday, the 24th of this month, I have the honor to inform you that public business of great importance will be brought forward without delay when Parliament has met. I beg leave to express my earnest hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to attend at the House of Commons at the opening of the session. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful servant. PALMERSTON."

The leaders of the respective parties had likewise issued invitations to the customary dinners which are given prior to the assembling of Parliament. A domestic affliction, however, would prevent DISRAELI from entertaining his followers.

The two mates of the American bark *Anna*, previously reported under arrest, upon a charge of having caused the death of six colored seaman by brutal treatment, had been brought up for examination before the magistrates at Neport, Isle of Wight. Evidence of great cruelty was adduced, but it was asserted for the defence that the men died from the effects of Yellow Fever, which had prevailed on board the vessel. The American Minister having sent a protest against the jurisdiction of the court, the magistrate had to dismiss the charge. This protest was accompanied with the request that the magistrates would detain the defendants until the matter could be inquired into by the American Consul, so that they might be remitted to their own country. Under the Extradition treaty, the magistrates considered that they could not hold the accused without a formal requisition, and they were accordingly discharged. The mates had to be conveyed to their ship under the protection of the police for fear of the fury of the mob. The London *Times* has a strong editorial on the case, in which it says: "These crimes, for which the American merchant service has become justly infamous, demand the serious attention of a civilized people."

Another case of cruelty on board the American ship *Wizard King*, which resulted in the death of the victim, had undergone an investigation before the Coroner in London. The jury, in their verdict, state exhaustion to have been the cause of the death, but at the same time charge the officers of the vessel with gross and cruel neglect.

It was rumored that the Government intends early to muster in the militia now embodied.

The Queen had accepted the services of the employes in the Cunard Mail Service at Liverpool as a corps of artillery volunteers. The force has been organized by Mr. MACIVER, agent of the line, and will number 400 men.

A present has been sent from the government to the Viceroy of Egypt in acknowledgment of the services rendered in facilitating the passage of British troops through that country.

The *Spirit of the Deep* has arrived from China, with 768,000 pounds of tea.

The death of the dowager Lady COWLEY took place yesterday at noon, while on a visit to Hatfield House.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Division Rios of the Spanish Army had landed without opposition on the banks of the River Tetuan.

Le Nord states that on the 10th of January, the Spanish Government paid into the hands of the British Minister at Madrid the whole sum due to the British Government—about ten and a half millions francs.

A Madrid dispatch of the 15th announces that the Spaniards in Morocco were masters of all the positions of Cabo Legro. After having obtained a complete victory, they were commanding all the heights of the valley of the Tetuan, and would be before Tetuan as soon as the artillery was able to pass.

The Paris *Patrie* says it was confidently asserted that in pursuance of arrangements between England and France, the fleets of those countries would no longer remain in the Algesiras waters, the events passing in Morocco no longer requiring their presence.

Late advices from Magador state that 60,000 men, the pick of the Moorish army, were encamped on the hills beyond Magador, ready for action. The Moors are said to have taken, in all, 600 Spanish prisoners.

A Madrid telegram of the 18th says that on the 17th the Moors showed a disposition to attack the Spaniards, but were thrown into disorder by the fire of the Spanish artillery. The projectiles nearly reached Tetuan, from which place the army was four miles distant.

The Moorish army was encamping at the Sierra Dermejas.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia had accepted the resignation of the Ministry, and had charged Count CAVOUR with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The following is put forth as th probable list of the new Ministry:

Foreign Affairs—Count CAVOUR,
War—Gen. FANTI.
Instruction—Sig. MANNIANI.
Finance—Sig. JACINI.
Justice—Sig. CASSINI.
Public Works—Sig. ELENA.

For the Interior DESAMBROIS, FARINI and CASILLA were all spoken of, but nothing had been decided.

The resignation of the Ratazzi Cabinet is said to have resulted from the retirement of Count WALEWSKI.

The London *Times* has eulogistic articles on GARIBALDI and CAVOUR. The return of the latter to power it considers as a proof that an Italian policy will now be permitted, and protected from Paris. Venice, we may hope, will become again Italian by purchase; but how will Naples? The King is active, like those who build little white villas half way up Vesuvius. The article concludes by exclaiming, "How dry must be the elements of combustion laid upon such a kingcom, and how readily may they catch fire when CAVOUR will bring his kinglike influence close up to the frontier!"

The King of Sardinia was expected to visit Milan in the beginning of February.

The King was suffering from slight indisposition.

The Commissioners to trace the frontiers between Austria and Piedmont had commenced their work.

It is said that great agitation prevailed in the Marches, and that Bologna was to be fortified.

Some riotous demonstrations had taken place at Parma, the mob calling out for a reduction in the price of bread and the recall of GARIBALDI. Force was required to restore order.

The official *Giornale di Roma* declares to all Catholics interested in the preservation of the States of the Church, that the Pope, obeying the dictates of his conscience, has negatively replied to the counsel of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and states the reason of the refusal of his Holiness to cede the provinces now in rebellion.

A scheme for the defensive organization of Central Italy has been matured.

A letter from Florence, in the *Patrie*, says:

"I have been informed that the Pope has come to the resolution to retire to Benevento, if the French army should be ordered to evacuate Rome. Benevento is a small duchy containing about 30,000 inhabitants; it was given to His Holiness by the treaties of 1815, and is entirely possessed by the religious corporations established there. This duchy is hemmed in by the Neapolitan territory; it is very strongly fortified by nature and by its isolated position, and would offer a secure asylum to the Pope in the event of an insurrection in his States. He would be surrounded by subjects of the King of Naples, hitherto very devoted to the Pontifical Court."

Letters from Florence state that, in consequence of a conspiracy in favor of the Grand Duke having been discovered, several arrests had taken place.

It is stated that the Pope had demanded the recall of the French troops from Rome, intending to rely solely on the mercenaries enrolled in Austria and Bavaria.

A solemn reconciliation is reported to have taken place between Cardinal ANTONELLI and the Prelates who have been in opposition to him.

According to *Le Nord* the Emperor of Russia was about to espouse the cause of the Pope, but the London *Times* editorially argues that he will do nothing of the kind.

Attacks are said to have been made upon some Swiss soldiers by the population of the Marches. At Macerata a sharp contest is spoken of.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Minister of Finance had declared the impossibility of publishing a budget for 1860, unless the Emperor consented to an immense reduction of the army estimates.

From various sources it is reported that Austria and Russia were becoming more intimate in their relations; and, according to one authority, the renewed subjugation of Hungary was contemplated by them.

A Vienna telegram of the 20th gives the following as official: "All reports published by the Sardinian papers concerning the desertion of Hungarian soldiers from the garrisons in Venetia are unfounded. The results of an inquiry, ordered by the Commander-in-Chief of Verona, show that not one Hungarian soldier has deserted his colors since the conclusion of peace at Villafranca. Several secret agents, however, have been arrested for endeavoring to tamper with the Hungarian regiments."

Letters from Vienna fully confirm the assertion that Austria has abandoned all idea of renewing the war in Italy. It is stated, however, that the Cabinet of Vienna will make a protest on account of the non-fulfilment of the Villafranca agreement relative to the restoration of the Grand Dukes, which will be forwarded to all the European Courts as well as to Paris.

The Government of the Electoral Hesse has published a notification recommending their subjects to invest their capital in Bavarian and Austrian stock, but to take the least amount possible of Prussian stock.

The Military Commission charged to fix the limitation of the frontier of the Italian provinces of Austria and the State of the King of Sardinia, in conformity with the clauses of the treaty of Zurich, held its first sitting at Peschiera on the 10th.

A letter from Vienna, in the Elverfeld *Gazette*, says that notwithstanding the new political complications, the Government is continuing on a large scale the reduction of the army. This reduction, however, only consists in sending home men who can be called back at a moment's notice.

PRUSSIA.

The budget for 1860 is estimated at 130,799,713 thalers for the expenditure, which is exactly balanced by income.

As it is believed that events in Italy may lead to war between Sardinia and Naples, Prussia prepares by an enrollment of about 40,000 more recruits. This number is to be immediately raised.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Commerce had announced that he was about to propose the abolition of the laws against usury. The statement caused a sensation among the Deputies.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Government had decided on sending an expeditionary force to China to act in concert with the Anglo-French expedition, with a view of establishing a Belgian Colony in China for commercial purposes.

A royal decree authorizes the issue of a loan of 45,000,000 francs.

The position of the Belgian Ministry is represented as very weak and daily becoming more difficult.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Federal Council had ordered a pamphlet of MAZZINI'S, printed at Lugano, to be seized, and had expelled the foreigners who participated in its publication.

The National Council had adopted a resolution to leave the affair of the Valley of Dappe to the direction of the Federal Council.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 103 ministerial, and 19 opposition members. The Portuguese Government has declared its belief that all the ports of Brazil are infected with yellow fever.

TURKEY.

The *Journal de Constantinople* cites the fact of a first warning given to the *Levant Herald*, an English paper published at Constantinople, as a proof of the spread of French ideas in the East.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegraphic dispatch from Hong Kong, of the 15th of December, reports that the Chinese were strengthening the City of Peking.

Exchange at Hong Kong was at 4s. 10½d., and at Shanghai 6s. 8¾d. The import markets were healthy, and stocks were reduced in quantity. The delivery of silk was 36,000 bales, and of tea 43,000,000 lbs. This information reached England in an unprecedentedly short space of time.

Bombay dispatches are to the 27th of December. Markets were extremely dull, and prices lower. Freights slightly hardening. Exchange 2s. 1⅛d.@ 2s. 1⅜d.

The *Northern Bee* publishes a letter from a member of the Russian Mission at Peking. The Chinese have received a large quantity of silver from Russia, and are now able to give their soldiers one-third of their pay in that metal, the paper money having become greatly depreciated.

BOMBAY, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Exchange on London 2s. 1¾d.; on China 222½ rupees. Freights 20 to 25. Money easy.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Five days after the departure of the mail exchange on London 2s.0½d.@1s. 11⅞d. Imports improving. Freights unchanged. Funds improved.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Dec. 29.

All quiet. Trade flourishing. Exchange on London 6s. 0½d. HONG KONG, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Freights worse. Trade dull. Exchange on London 4s. 10½d.

CANTON, Friday, Dec. 29.

Limited transactions in tea. Advices from Japan state that trade is increasing.

BATAVIA, Thursday, Dec. 22,

Trade dull.

SINGAPORE, Friday, Dec. 23.

COTTON dull. Stocks scarce. Exchange on London, 4s. 10d. Freights to London and China in request. MANILLA, Saturday, Dec 10, 1859.

HEMP and SUGAR falling. Exchange on London, 4s. 3¾d.

The Ship Flora Temple.

SHIPWRECK, AND LOSS OF EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES.

The details of the dreadful loss of the clipper-ship *Flora Temple*, Capt. JOHNSON, master, from Macao for Havana, have come to hand, from which it will be seen that the whole of the unhappy creatures on board, coolie laborers, numbering 850, perished.

The *Flora Temple* was a first-class ship, and having been chartered for the conveyance of coolies, sailed from Macao on the morning of the 8th of last October. Her crew, including officers, were about 50 men, and four days after leaving port they encountered a heavy gale of wind from the south-west, and Capt. JOHNSON declined making more sail, being apprehensive that a current might set the ship to the eastward, in the direction of reefs which were marked upon the chart. The sights obtained at noon were good, and the position of the ship appeared to be so far (36 miles) to the westward of the most westerly reefs in the latitude in which they then were, that the captain, having directed a good look-out to be kept, apprehended no danger from standing on until 8 P. M., at which hour he had given instructions that the vessel should be put about. At 7:20 P. M. he came on deck from the tea-table, and in answer to inquiry, was informed by the officer of the watch that a good look-out had been kept from the topsail-yard. The officer was sent forward to see, however, and had barely reached the forecastle, when the cry of "Hard up" was heard from the look-out. The helm was immediately put hard up, and the spanker lowered, and no sooner was this done, than "Hard down" was heard from the officer, who by this time had come aft again to the gangway. It was then discovered that the ship was within a short distance of the breakers, which could now be distinctly seen and heard, and which extended in a curved line from about four points on the starboard bow to about three points on the port bow. It seemed impossible a long ship like the *Flora Temple* could escape them, and although the yards were braced round, and the ship hove aback, she struck first slightly, and then very soon afterwards several times with a tremendous crash, the breakers running very high alongside. Pieces of her timber and planking floated up on her port side, and after some more very heavy bumps she remained apparently immovable, with a heavy list to port, and the water rapidly increasing till it reached between the decks, where the coolies were. It was found impossible to extricate her.

While this was going on (indeed, almost immediately after the ship struck) a fear that the coolies would rise and murder all on board seemed to have possessed the minds of the crew, and to such a height did this rise that the captain (having at the time, however, no intention of abandoning the ship) had the two quarter boats lowered, and placed an officer and five men in each, with orders to remain close to the ship so that refuge and assistance might be at hand. The crew appeared to have been thoroughly unmanned; their only anxiety was to get out of the ship, and but for the captain and his brother, and a few others on board, the boats would have left the ship absolutely unprovided with the necessaries of life.

These boats were lowered at 4 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the other boats were got out, and there remained the long-boat, which the panic-stricken men had declared it was impossible to get out. Only fifteen of the crew remained on board, and the labor and difficulty in getting the boat out was immense. At length it was got over the side at 4 A. M., and with its crew passed safely through the breakers. Before leaving the ship the lead was hove; four fathoms was got under the bows and stern, and three fathoms amidships. Immediately through the breakers there was no bottom at fourteen fathoms.

At break of day the ship appeared to be almost without motion. Her masts were standing, she had a strong list to port, her back was broken, and the sea making a clear breach over her starboard quarter. The coolies, who had remained below all night, were now up and clustered on the upper decks. The captain, after passing round the northern extremity of the line of breakers, joined the starboard quarter boat, which had the smaller boats in company, the port quarter boat, with the second mate in charge, having deserted during the night, alarmed, probably, at the guns which were fired from the ship, and which to them seemed to denote the dreaded outbreak of the coolies. The crews of the dingies were then transferred to the long boat and quarter boat, and at 9 A. M. sail was made to the westward. The wind then rose to a severe gale from W. S.W., with a tremendous sea and heavy rain, and the boats parted company. From Saturday, the 15th, till the following Friday, the gale continued without abatement, and serious apprehension was felt for the safety of the starboard quarter-boat, which contained Mr. MARSHALL, the mate, nine men, and two boys, and the port quarter-boat, which had in her the second mate, Mr. WALTON, and five men. The long-boat contained thirty-one, including Capt. JOHNSON, his brother, and Mr. A. P. CHILDS, the surgeon. Throughout the seven days while the gale lasted, this boat was hove to under a close-reefed mainsail with a bucket veered out to 20 fathoms. Most of them had saved nothing but what they stood in. The boat was an open one, and they were drenched with the seas that broke over them, and with the rain which fell night and day. They were covered with salt water boils and suffered much pain. A biscuit and half a pint of water a day was all they dared to venture on, and sleep was almost impossible. On the Saturday the wind and sea abated. Fortunately, the captain had saved his sextant and his chart, and as they found the boat drifted by the gale as far as 13° N., it was determined to make for Touron, the French settlement in Cochin China. On the Wednesday, twelve days after leaving the wreck, land was made to the south of Touron. The boat was made fast to a fishing stake all night on account of the strong current which had swept her to the south the day before, and on the following evening they came in sight of the French squadron. Finding it impossible to weather the Cape that night, they put into a small fishing harbor, where they were most hospitably treated, and on the next evening, the 28th, they reached Touron. They were received on board his Imperial Majesty's steamer *Gironde*, and Capt. JOHNSON at once put himself in communication with the French Admiral, M. PAGE, and begged him to send in search of the missing boats, as well as to rescue the coolies. With the greatest readiness the request was complied with, and the *Gironde* was dispatched to the scene of the disaster, Capt. JOHNSON, his brother and Mr. CHILDS, the surgeon, accompanying her. They came in sight of the reef on the afternoon of Nov. 2. The sea still rolled and broke as before; but no remnant could be seen of the ship, till, on proceeding closer in a boat, her port side, from the main chain forward, could be observed floating. Of the 850 coolies, no traces remained. Close to the reef, within a short distance of the wreck on the southeast side, the boat sounded, and found no bottom at 27 fathoms, and within a mile to northwest there was no bottom at 70 fathoms. The breakers extended about half a mile in a curved line. They were very narrow—not over 150 yards in width. The position, according to the calculation on board the *Gironde*, was 10° 19' N., 113° 13' E., while Capt. JOHNSON made it in 10° 16' N., and 113° 20' E. Nothing remained to be done. The unhappy coolies had doubtless perished, and the *Gironde* at once shaped a course for Manilla, where she arrived on the evening of Nov. 8.

It is stated that it was impossible to make any attempt to save the coolies. Captain JOHNSON and his brother are said to be very humane and courageous men, but the crew were so terrified that it was almost by exertions beyond belief on the part of the Captain, his brother, and a few others, that the safety of the crew even was secured. It appears, however, that they had some reason for distrusting the coolies at this crisis. On the Monday after they left Macao all seemed comfortable and cheerful; their food was plentiful and good, and their state was well cared for, the necessary order and discipline among them being enforced by their own head men exclusively. An outbreak was the last thing anticipated. On the Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock however, three days after leaving Macao, the watch on deck being scattered about the ship, and the guard at the port gate of the barricade which was erected between the coolies and crew (who slept aft) being away from his post, the coolies, who had collected on deck in large numbers, suddenly fell upon the guard at the starboard gate, struck him on the head with an iron belaying-pin as he was stooping down, drew out his sword, and having cut him frightfully, afterwards, with cruel ferocity, dispatched him with a hatchet. They then made a rush through the barricade towards the cabin. While this was going on aft, others of the coolies were calling "Fire, fire," to induce the watch, who were in the fore part of the ship, to go down below. Fortunately the captain had come on the poop just in time to see the rush aft. He ran to his cabin, seized his revolver, and called the surgeon up. The captain's brother armed himself also, and half a dozen shots put them to the rout—not before one of the crew was hacked to pieces and killed, and others wounded.

The coolies were armed with the cook's axes, the chain-hooks, iron belaying-pins, handspikes, and every weapon they could lay their hands upon, and but for the sudden panic which the unexpected shots from the revolvers produced, it was impossible to say what would have saved the crew. On inquiry it turned out that a deep-laid scheme had been planned for killing them all and taking possession of the ship, and it was this design, and the crew being constantly on the guard, that produced such apprehension and terror among them when the ship struck.

It is reported that the boats were no more than sufficient to save the crew, forty-nine in number. The ship was 300 miles from land, and it is stated that it was impossible to raft 850 men so great a distance, much less feed them, even had the crew been justified or encouraged in trusting their lives to the coolies' forbearance. It was felt that the only chance of saving even one of the unfortunate coolies was their falling in with a ship which, perhaps, might be induced to go to their assistance. Although the long-boat crossed the most frequented part of the China Sea, not a sail of any kind was seen.

Very Latest by the Asia.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

From the Daily News City Article.

A fresh decline of ¼ per cent. took place to-day in the Funds, which were unfavorably affected by a large sale of stock for money, as well as by the anticipation of an unsatisfactory bank return. The position of the money market chiefly attracted discussion. Business was very languid. In other departments of stock Exchange a drooping tendency was likewise apparent. Notwithstanding the advance in the Bank rate of discount, the applications at that establishment today were more numerous than during the last few days. In open market there was an increased demand. Three per cent. was generally asked for good bills.

The amount of bar gold taken from the Bank for exportation was £15,000.

A decline took place, to-day, in United States Bonds. The Bank return shows a decrease of £339,631 in the Coin and Bullion for the week ending Wednesday evening last.

From the Times City Article.

The English funds opened heavily this morning at the decline of ¼, which occurred yesterday after regular hours, and experienced a further reduction of ⅛ just before the close, although quotations from Paris were favorable, and money in the Stock Exchange was in good supply at 2 ₱ cent.

At the Bank to-day there was an increased demand for discounts, although in the open market the best bills were taken at 2¾ per cent.

Caution with regard to the future is shown by a general preference for short dates.

In foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rate on H

South Ferry, New-York. The incorporators are J. W. GREEN, ALBERT BRISTOL, and W. F. CASS.

By Mr. COLES, for a railroad from Forty-second-street Ferry, New-York. The incorporators are JOHN H. MORRIS, F. A. WILLIAMS, D. B. ALLEN and others.

Mr. CONKLING moved that—

Whereas, The Commissioners of the Central Park, New York, ask authority to borrow on the credit of the city two millions and a half, in addition to the amount already expended; and whereas they have already expended a sum greatly exceeding the entire estimated cost of the Park; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Commissioners be requested to report a statement of the character and cost of the work executed by their order to February 1, 1860, and an estimate in detail of the cost of the work required to complete said Park, together with the original estimates for carrying out the plan of improvement and embellishment adopted by them. Agreed to.

Mr. MILLIKEN moved that the evidence taken before the Pro Rata Committee be printed, but the friends of the Pro Rata bill opposed the resolution strongly, and it was laid over.

Mr. CONKLING called up the resolutions calling on the Comptroller for a report of the duties received on auction sales of foreign goods. Adopted.

Mr. ELLSWORTH called up the resolution asking information from the Buffalo Savings Bank as to any deposits made by order of the United States District Court for the Northern District.

The resolution was amended so as to require a report from all the Savings Banks in the State of New-York as to the amount of their capital and deposits and their taxation for personal property last year, and then adopted.

Mr. ELLSWORTH moved for information from the Inspectors of the State Prisons as to all the contracts at the Clinton Prison. Adopted.

The resolutions for amendment of the Constitution, so as to abolish the property qualification of colored voters, were made the special order for Friday noon.

Adjourned till Monday evening, 7 o'clock.

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

Dr. Asa Fitch on Entomology—Insect Life and Ravages—Remedies—Professor Johnson on the Atmospheric Food of Plants.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YALE COLLEGE, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860.

The lecture last night, by Dr. ASA FITCH, State Entomologist of your State, put many a new idea into the heads of the young farmers attending the course of lectures now in progress at this institution. Some of the older ones "learned a thing or two," perhaps, worth remembering. He entitled his lecture "Economical Entomology," and its main object and scope was to show how greatly the farmer suffers from the myriads of noxious insects which are constantly preying upon his crops. Our ideas, said he, are exceedingly vague on this point, and it would be startling in the highest degree could we know to what amount in dollars and cents these depredators damage us. If we could appreciate the injury done by insects, the whole community would be in consternation. The injury they do is not sudden like those of fire and flood, but stealthily inflicted, thereby in a great degree escaping our observation. They tithe the products of the earth. Some idea of their ubiquity may possibly be obtained by considering that not a tree in our forests, not a plant in our gardens, nor any member of the vegetable kingdom, but that is infested from rootlet to leaflet with these infinitessimal plagues. Even the poison sumack of the swamp supports its worm. Insects, too, are increasing; our losses are greater and greater every year, and great er in this country than in any other, at least in temperate climes. The reason of this is obvious. Our forests are being cut down, and as the natural food of these animals is removed or lessened, they are obliged to resort to our gardens and orchards for sustenance. The predatory insects were once the parasites of our forest trees; thus the apple worm was originally formed on the thornapple, and the oak-pruner, finding red oak becoming scarce, is betaking himself to the apple for a living.

But our native pests are not our only ones. Foreigners, some of them worse than the natives, come in upon us at every importation. The bark louse is a transatlantic customer, and the wheat midge an Englishman. The former is especially destructive at the West.

[The lecturer here remarked that having stated on a former occasion that the orchards on both sides of Lake Michigan were fast being exterminated by this insect, and that statement having been called in question, he would say that a no less accurate observer than Mr. HOWARD, of the *Cultivator*, (one of the lecturers at this Convention,) in an account of a recent visit to that section, fully confirmed his statement.]

Why can we not raise as good wheat in the Eastern and Middle States as formerly? It is generally supposed that it is because our soil has run out, as the saying is;—but cut down a piece of first growth timber, sow it to wheat now and see if you get more than one-half or two-thirds as much as our fathers did. The cause of this deterioration must be sought for in the prevalence of insects, and the midge and the fly must not take the whole curse of it either. Three or four lately arrived foreigners are most active coworkers with them. The wheat plant in all stages of its growth is subject to the depredations of insects. From the time when the departing snow shows it has the earliest green of Spring till Summer suns have made it into "waving fields of golden corn," its life is one constant warfare against these petty annoyers. It suffers most in May, June and July. The midge came from Europe about twenty-five years ago, a little insignificant quarter-of-a-mosquito thing—but its ravages, as ascertained by the State Society of New-York, amount in that State alone to fifteen millions of dollars annually. It is advancing westward with great rapidity, and unless its progress is arrested, the wheaten loaf, now a necessity in every family, will at no distant day become a luxury. In view of these facts, tillers of the soil must have all the light on this subject that the most experienced entomologists can give. The books extant on this branch of natural history, being English, are almost valueless for the American farmer. Only two American works are published, and these are not for sale—the work of Dr. HARRIS, and the five Reports of the Lectures to the New-York State Society.

After giving the structure and history of the transformations of the insect, incidentally showing the keenness of the antennæ, by stating that two bees, by touching these members of each other, know at once whether they belong to the same hive or not; and that the ichneumon fly knows by touching the bark of the tree whether his prey be underneath or not, Dr. FITCH closed the evening's entertainment by exhorting those who came in contact with the insect to renewed diligence in the examination of its history and transformation, with a view to discovering a point of attack. He believed that, like ACHILLES, they were not entirely invulnerable.

YALE COLLEGE, Friday, Feb. 3, 1860.

As the course progresses the interest in the lectures increases. More especially is this the case in relation to the lectures on entomology by Dr. FITCH, and as the Doctor came in this morning, with his bundle of specimen boxes under his arm, "the largest audience of the season" greeted him with a hearty round of applause. His subject this morning was the "Curculio and Apple-Borer." There are, he said, as many and as pernicious depredators among our fruits as in our grains. The apple (including tree and fruit) feeds sixty, the pear twelve, the peach sixteen, the cherry twenty-five, the grape thirty, and numerous others infest our smaller fruits. But far more important than any, because more difficult of conquering, is the curculio or plum-weevil. The Hessian fly has found its parasitic destroyer, and has thus ceased to be formidable; the midge, it is hoped, will prove analogous to the fly in this respect, but a like counterpart for the curculio has not yet appeared. The curculio is a native insect, and although known over one hundred years ago, its ravages have not been great till within the last few years. Twenty-five years ago wild plum trees were loaded with fruit in their season, but now it is impossible to find them yielding a single ripened plum. So numerous have these insects become, that they have attacked other fruits, as the apple and cherry. As it has been known for a century, it would be supposed that all was known about it that can be, but such is not the case, for where it is, and what it is doing, for nearly three fourths of the year, is almost as much a mystery now as ever it was. It is known, however, that it takes but six or eight weeks for it to pass through the several stages of its existence, from the egg to the perfect insect that makes its crescent mark in the young fruit, lays its egg and dies. This egg is, of course, hatched, and in due time becomes a beetle; but where, at the end of that time, is the fruit in which in its turn to deposit its egg. The conclusion is obvious, that it must seek some other receptacle for the purpose of perpetuating its existence. This is an observation found to be actually the case; it breeds in the bark of our forest trees, the inner bark furnishing a suitable place for the reception of the egg. A limb of the butternut, a favorite with it, furnished by Mr. LANGWORTHY, showed its peculiar crescent-shaped puncture, and its larvæ were found under the outside bark. There are at least three or four generations in a year, and they commit their eggs to the bark of trees at all times, except when young fruit offers a more tempting place. The cold of Autumn overtakes it in all its different stages, and crawling away it lies dormant during the Winter. This is believed to be its history, although still a matter of much dispute. No parasite of the curculio has yet been discovered, unless it be one found about six months since by D. W. BRUELLE, of St. Catharines, C. W., a description of which has been published in the Albany *Cultivator* and the *Country Gentleman*.

Of many prescribed remedies, none have as yet gained the public confidence. Jarring the tree, thus causing the fall of the insects, and then collecting them by means of sheets spread beneath, has been found by many to be very efficacious, but others complain of injury to the trees by this pounding, and others still fail to receive much benefit. The best hope is that proposed by Mr. CUMMINGS of the New-York *Observer*: Sulphur, 4 ounces; Whale Oil Soap, 1 pound; Lime water, 4 gallons; Tobacco water, 4 gallons.

Drench the leaves with this mixture by means of a garden syringe as soon as the insects appear. The lime-water may be left out, also the sulphur; the latter is of no use whatever.

The apple-borer is a great depredator, but there is a sure remedy for it. Soft soap applied about the 1st of June will effectually prevent its attacks. Of this there is no doubt.

In answer to quest'ons: Whale oil soap, soda and potash, are good to remove bark lice from the bodies of trees. Borers are worse on the quince than on the apple; attacks the mountain ash. No remedy after its attack except to dig it out.

Peach borer a different animal. The same remedy not applicable.

Question—Will the curculio live in water?

Answer—No; and the parent curculio knows that fact as well as we do. It will not deposit its eggs in the fruit of a tree so leaning over the water that in dropping it will be destroyed. Consequently, if you can plant your trees in such a position, you can raise plums. Wild plum trees overhanging the banks of streams are full.

Q.—Is paring of any use? A.—Do not know.

NEW HAVEN, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1860.

PROF. JOHNSON gave his third lecture last night—subject—"Atmospheric fuel of Plants—Carbonic Acid, Ammonia and Nitric Acid." If we sow a seed in a soil destitute of the proximate organic elements, such as starch and sugar, we shall find that their substances appear in the plant, notwithstanding this destitution of them in the soil. Some plants indeed can be made to grow without any soil at all. The question naturally arises, whence come these very necessary ingredients of vegetation. They are supplied to the plant by the atmosphere. This body which envelopes the earth contains this food for the plant, being composed of oxygen and nitrogen, with a small per cent. of carbonic acid. There is also a trace of ammonia, one of the most valuable of fertilizers, and valuable because it supplies nitrogen to the plant. Neither nitrogen nor oxygen enters the plant directly from the atmosphere. Brusinggault, the most indefatigable of chemists in this branch of the science, has proved this fact conclusively. He so confined a plant that it could get no nitrogen from any other source than its own seed, and the free nitrogen of the air in which it grew. He gave it a soil destitute of this element, and allowed it a certain amount of pure air. When the plant had reached its maturity, which it did very quickly, being deprived of this necessary condition of growth, it was found to contain, though growing in an atmosphere four-fifths nitrogen, just as much nitrogen as was present in the seed when it was planted, and no more.

Water is always present in the atmosphere. This is proven by the phenomenon of rain; also, put a cold vessel in a warm atmosphere, and drops of water at once collect. Water is taken into the plant by its roots alone. The carbon of a plant comes also from the atmosphere. Plants absorb it under the influence of the sunlight, in the form of carbonic acid, and give back a portion of it at night. This portion is not so great as is generally supposed, and no injury need therefore be feared from plants in a sleeping-room.

Ammonia—called hartshorn, because first obtained from the antlers of the deer—and the nitrates, were then spoken of.

The same gentleman lectured this morning on "The Ash of Plants—Potash, Soda, Lime, Magnesia, &c." The ash or inorganic part of the plant was at one time supposed to be merely accidental; that is, these substances were supposed not necessary to the full development of the vegetable kingdom. This is not the case. If we take sand freed from all animal and vegetable matter, and plant a seed in it, as a bean for instance, giving it pure air and water, and nothing else, we shall get but a meagre growth; give it one of these substances, as soda for instance, and we shall improve the growth; add another and we shall help it more yet, and by adding all that the plant requires we shall get its full growth. We shall find, too, that if any one element is wanting there will be a corresponding imperfection in the plant; it will fail to come to maturity, flower, bear fruit, or something of the kind. If also we have an element in excess, there will be a corresponding developement in the plant. It may be argued too that these mineral elements are necessary to the vegetable kingdom, else where would the animal kingdom get phosphates for its bones or iron for its blood. A difference in the prevalence of these elements is one cause of the different varieties of the same plant. The plant at different stages of its growth also manifests a difference in the quantities it contains.

Water is the means of communicating these substances to the plant. For one pound of inorganic matter three thousand pounds of water are used—in some cases ten thousand. Salts (of soda and potash, for instance,) diminish this transpiration, or rather lessen the proportion of water.

It is commonly supposed that silica is the stiffener of the stalks of our grains, and that this being only partially soluble in water, alkalies may be added with good effect to prevent grain from lodging. This is all a mistake. There is more silicon in the top of a stalk of wheat than in the bottom, and more in the leaf than anywhere else, so that silicon is of no effect in keeping the grain erect. But salts hinder transpiration, and the less water that passes into the plant, in proportion to what the water carries with it, the better. Cellulose is the stiffener of the plant, and the dryer and harder this substance, the better will the plant stand up.

The lecturer explained, in a very interesting manner, the theory of "osmodic diffusion," thus showing how the plant selects what materials it wants and rejects all others.

Prof. JOHNSON's lecture closed this first week of this so far highly successful experiment. There is a slight change of programme for the future. The lecture which is now given in the evening is to be put into the afternoon at 3½, thus bringing all three of the lectures into the middle of the day, so that neighboring farmers may come in in the morning and take the trains home in the afternoon in time "to do the chores" at night. Two exception to this are made—one in putting Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER down for Monday night next; and the other, a similar change for CASSIUS M. CLAY, on the 22d of February—auspicious date for the valorous Kentuckian.

A Convention of the school visitors of New-Haven County met in the high school to-day, in connection with a New-Haven Teachers' Association. Over one hundred persons personally engaged in teaching were present. The Convention was addressed by Prof. L. S. GREENE, of Brown University, on "Methods of Instruction in English Grammar," and by Mr. DANIEL C. GILMAN, of this city, on "A Systematic Course of Study for Children between the ages of six and twelve years." Discussions and reports followed, showing a great interest on the part of those present in the objects for which the meeting was convened.

Strange, isn't it, that the people of the North will persist in attending to those little matters of agriculture and education when the Union is in such danger.

AGRICOLA.

LAW REPORTS.

The Murder Trials.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JOHN CRUMMINS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF DENNIS M'HENRY.

On Saturday there were no trials in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but the District-Attorney moved for sentence in the case of John Crummins, convicted on Wednesday last of the murder of Dennis McHenry. The prisoner was placed at the bar, and, upon being asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, according to law, replied:

"MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: I have not much to say. I have one thing to say—that I never entertained for one moment an intention of injuring that man. It was said I went out on the street, and followed him. I did not, I was afraid of my life. I went along the sidewalk, looking for a policeman. I think I fell, and the man (deceased) came from the other side of the street, with an armfull of stones, and flung them at me, and I followed him one or two feet—not more. I did not know what I was doing when I struck him. I there was no good Christian present to prevent him throwing at me. There is no one living that can say I ever injured man, woman, or child. That man (deceased) was continually threatening me. It was said I had arms in my house to kill him. I deny it. I had a musket that belonged to the United States, and which I carried for four years. I am wronged by my prosecutors."

Judge INGRAHAM proceeded to pass sentence upon him in the following terms, amidst the impressive silence of the spectators:

JOHN CRUMMINS—You were convicted of the crime of murder. The difficulty between you and the deceased appears to have been of long standing, and it is evident from the testimony that at the time of the affray you entertained angry feelings towards him. It probably was not without cause that you thus felt, and if you had rested satisfied with ordering him from your house you would not have committed the crime for which you are now to suffer. Instead of doing so, you followed him out of the house, commenced an assault upon him by throwing a weight at him, and when he returned the assault with stones, you armed yourself first with a musket, which you exchanged for a sword, and thus pursued him. As he ran from you he fell, and while in a fallen condition and helpless you inflicted upon him three stabs, which caused his death. The weapon used by you, the nature of the wounds inflicted, and the mode in which you inflicted them, clearly show you intended to take his life. Your counsel faithfully urged all the matters in your defence which could be done; the jury gave you a patient hearing, and have properly found you guilty of murder. The forfeiture of your life for the sake of gratifying the feelings of passion and revenge with which you were actuated, is a dear sacrifice for so trivial a purpose. But the act is one that cannot now be recalled. Your enemy has been numbered with the dead, and the law condemns you to the same fate which has befallen him. The jury have recommended you to mercy, and that recommendation will be forwarded to the Governor of the State, but I cannot say anything to induce you to entertain any hopes of escape from the punishment to which you are to be sentenced. The frequency of crime in this City, and especially of murder, in the night affrays which have become so common here, call for a more efficient administration of the law, and for more certainty in punishment, to deter others from a repetition of similar offences. Seek to prepare yourself for the end that awaits you, and for that judgment to which you are so soon to be called. The sentence of the Court is that you, John Crummins, for the murder of which you have been convicted, be taken from hence to the prison from whence you came, and that there, on the 30th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning, and 2 in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy upon you.

The prisoner seemed much affected. His wife, who was in the Court-room, cried out, "Cheer up Crummins, cheer up. Plenty of law, but no justice." She then burst into tears.

The District-Attorney moved for the sentence of the Court on Mortimer Shay, convicted of the murder of Conly Leary. His counsel then moved for arrest of judgment, on the ground that the verdict was not justified by the evidence. As it was impossible for him to enter into an argument at that time, he asked for a postponement to some day during the present term, when he would be able to prove to the Court that on the indictment no criminal offence was charged.

The District-Attorney replied that he would be the last person to take any legal right from the prisoner, or to confine or limit his rights. He wished to argue the question at once.

Eventually the motion was postponed till Thursday next, if there should be no trial then before the Court.

The death-warrant of Crummins was next signed by the Judge, read by the Clerk, and given to the Sheriff, who took possession of the prisoner and had him reconveyed to the City Prison. The Court then adjourned till this morning.

The Judgments Against the City.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS UPON THE COMPTROLLER'S MOTION.

In the Common Pleas on Saturday, proceedings were resumed upon the motion made by Comptroller Haws to open a long list of judgments recovered against the City, and allow them to be defended anew. The hearing of this motion in its application to the Joyce judgment was reported in the TIMES of Monday last. Others were now taken up in their order.

THE KELLY JUDGMENT.

John Kelly vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action for services in cleaning the streets of the Twenty-second Ward. The action was brought in the Common Pleas, and was referred, in September, 1859, to Charles A. May, who, after hearing, gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the sum of $832 69.

The Comptroller now moved to set that judgment aside on the usual affidavit of fraud and collusion; also that he has on file in his office a receipt in full of payment for all the services claimed by the plaintiff. The plaintiff denied the allegation of payment, and avers that he has a good cause of action for services rendered, for which he has not been paid. He alleges that he was to have been paid semi-monthly, and that he was regularly paid up to Jan. 5, 1855; but that he was not, nor has he been paid for that month—January, of that year, 1855.

The affidavits of George R. Thompson, plaintiff's attorney, and of Richard Busteed, late Corporation Counsel, deny any fraud or collusion. Mr. Busteed also denies that he has declined to take steps to reverse the judgment, as alleged by the Comptroller.

The affidavit of Mr. May, the referee, also denies collusion.

Mr. Noyes, for the motion, urged the following reasons why the judgment should be vacated:

1. That the facts stated in the affidavit of the Comptroller are not denied; that the fact of the receipt being on file, and not produced before the Referee, is not attempted to be explained.

2. That there was a want of diligence on the part of the Corporation Counsel in bringing the fact of the existence on record of the receipt to the knowledge of the referee on the trial.

3. That the case was improperly referred, because it was not a referable case, and the Corporation Counsel was not authorized to refer it, the Common Council alone having that power.

Mr. Busteed opposed the motion, and urged:

1. That the answer of the defendants was conclusive. It was a general denial, and put the whole facts of the case in issue.

2. That the case was properly referred, and consequently the decision of the Referee is conclusive and final.

3. The allegations of the Comptroller's affidavit are too diffuse and vague to require specific denials. It does not state the items of the receipt, so as to permit the Court to judge of the discrepancy, if any exist. His assertions are derived from the conclusions passed on his own opinions.

Mr. Noyes contended in reply that the Mayor and Corporation Counsel must have known of the facts stated, as the answer was evidently founded upon a knowledge of them; unless this were the case the Mayor could not have verified it. If they did know of it, then there was negligence in not bringing it to the knowledge and attention of the Referee. That the affidavit of the plaintiff does not deny the existence of the receipt.

Mr. Busteed said he would concede that if any such receipt be on record, then this judgment should be opened.

The matter was heard by Judge DALY, at Special Term of the Common Pleas, who, after argument, reserved decision, with leave to the defendants to file a copy of the receipt alluded to, and serve a copy of the same on the plaintiff—and with similar leave to the plaintiff, as regards any affidavit in denial thereof.

THE MARINE COURT JUDGMENTS.

George Martin vs. *The Mayor et al.*—Judgment for services as Inspector, $122 79. *Oliver Valentine* vs. *Same.*—For similar services. Judgment, $122 79. *H. F. Gilmore* vs. *Same.*—Same services, same judgment. *Samuel Nusam* vs. *Same.*—Same services. Judgment for $127 07.

The above cases were transcripts from the Marine Court.

Judge DALY decided that the Court of Common Pleas had no power to vacate a judgment of the Marine Court, on a transcript filed in the Common Pleas; but granted an order staying the proceedings on execution for ten days, with leave to the defendants, in the meantime, to apply to the Marine Court to vacate the judgment.

THE OUTWATER JUDGMENT.

Jacob D. C. Outwater vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action for damages for overflow, in consequence of a defective sewer in East Sixteenth-street. It was referred to Chas. A. May, and judgment given for plaintiff for $5,086 61. The motion was to vacate the judgment for same reasons] averred in the former cases. Decision reserved.

THE BRUSH JUDGMENT.

Charles Brush vs. *Mayor, &c.*—The action in this case was for services as inspector in the regulation of the grade of Fifty-first-street. The matter was referred to Chas. E. Jenkins, who gave judgment for plaintiff for $558 19.

The motion to vacate this judgment was based on similar grounds as in the preceding cases. The argument in respect to this case was still pending at the adjournment of the Court.

Wm. C. Noyes for motion; C. A. May, for Brush, opposed; Richard Busteed in his own behalf opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Bishop* vs. *Doyle.*—Motion granted.

Hodges vs. *Wolcott.*—The defendant is fined the whole amount due on the judgment, with interest, and must pay $80 costs, and shall be committed to jail unless he submits to an examination on the 7th of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Chambers, and pays the said costs, or unless he pays the said costs before that day.

White vs. *Monroe.*—Motion denied, and $10 costs to abide the event.

General Sessions.

The February term of this Court will commence this morning before Hon. Recorder BARNARD, with the following unusually heavy calendar. The murder cases, it is probable, will be mostly tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

CALENDAR OF PRISONERS FOR GENERAL SESSIONS FOR FEBRUARY, 1860.

Felonious assault and battery	6	False pretences	2
		Robbery	3
Murder	13	Embezzlement	1
Arson	5	Rape	4
Receiving stolen goods	2	Bastardy	2
Forgery	22	Perjury	1
Burglary	24	Abortion	1
Grand larceny	37	Felony	1
Abandonment	5		
Total	129		

Calendar—MONDAY, FEB. 6.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2039, 369, 155, 377, 436, 83, 550, 783, 5, 484, 88, 376, 536, 558, 562, 568, 570, 572, 456, 400, 280, 375, 399, 153, 101, 317.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 365, 275, 423, 457, 459, 241, 469, 471, 489, 491, 505, 327, 357, 358, 249, 250, 29, 403, 375, 501, 431, 461, 507, 245, 441, 511, 401. *Part II.*—Nos. 82, 310, 268, 320, 412, 416, 422, 406, 430, 352, 400, 278, 460, 472, 478, 302.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 75, 121, 267, 305, 343, 356, 365, 378, 401, 2219, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422. *Part II.*—Nos. 66, 134, 253, 424 to 1537 inclusive, 1538, 1539, 127, 1587, 1588.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 467 bbls. Flour, 42 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,570 bushels Oats, 429 pkgs. Provisions, and 370 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 56 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,332 bbls., including 995 bbls. Pots, and 337 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been more active, sales having been reported of 150 mats Java, at 15c.; 400 bags Maracaibo, on p. t.; and 5,605 bags Rio, at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention at unaltered quotations. We have heard of sales of 2,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ℔ lb	9	9	9½	9¾
Middling	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	12¼	12¾	13¼

EARTHENWARE—Moderate transactions have been reported, during the week. Supplies have been ample, and prices remain about the same.

FLOUR AND MEAL—More activity has been discernible in the market for State and Western Flour. State brands, especially, have been in fair demand; shippers and speculators have been inquiring for cars. Prices are quoted firmer, and large lots are not obtainable at our lowest quotations. Offers of ℔ 5 15, and even ℔ 5 20 for 500 to 1,000 bbls. of extra State, have been refused by some of the principal holders, who are asking ℔ 5 25@℔ 5 30 ℔ bbl. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 9,800 bbls., including superfine State at ℔ 4 95@℔ 5 05, chiefly at ℔ 4 95@℔ 5; extra State at ℔ 5 15@℔ 5 25, inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at ℔ 4 90@℔ 5; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at ℔ 5 15@℔ 6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at ℔ 5 20@℔ 6 20; inferior extra Ohio at ℔ 5 50@℔ 5 60; roundhoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at ℔ 5 65@℔ 5 80 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	℔ 4 50	@℔ 4 80
Superfine State	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra, Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is more inquired for at former rates. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at ℔ 5 35@℔ 5 65 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; ℔ 5 70@℔ 7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at ℔ 5 40@℔ 6 75 ℔ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive at ℔ 3 60@℔ 4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at ℔ 3 75 for Jersey, ℔ 4 15 for Baltimore, and ℔ 4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been moderately dealt in, including layer at ℔ 2 52½@℔ 2 55, and bunch at ℔ 2 37½@℔ 2 40 ℔ whole box. Other articles are quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, mainly by millers, and prices have not varied much. Sales have been reported of 16,500 bushels white California, chiefly to a City miller, on private terms, but including a small lot at ℔ 1 42 ℔ bushel, with 1,000 white Canada, on terms not ascertained. Corn is quiet, and rather heavy. Sales have been made of 7,000 bushels white and yellow Jersey and Southern at 80c.@82c., and 2,000 bushels mixed Western at 83c. ℔ bushel. Sales were also effected of 1,000 bushels Rye, in small lots, at 88c.@91c., and 2,500 State Barley at 79c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 44c.@44½c.; Western at 43½c.@44½c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ℔ bushel.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand—less for the trade than on speculation and for shipment—at drooping prices. Week's receipts, 34,126. Week's sales, 39,400, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 4,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@21 lbs., 24½c., 6 months, in bond, less the duty; 2,600 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@20½ lbs., 24c., 6 and 8 months, usual selection; 3,864 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond for export, 21@25 lbs., private terms; 11,000 Dry Rio Grande, part on speculation, 21 lbs., 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,266 Dry Central American, 18@19 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 775 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 400 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 400 Dry Port-au-Platte, 20 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,270 Dry Salted Para, 20 lbs., 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,300 Dry Southern, 15@17 lbs., 13c.@14½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 5,000 Western Slaughter, part for export, 60@70 lbs., 8½c.@9c., cash; 3,000 City Slaughter, part for export, 60@75 lbs., 8½c.@8¾c., cash; 1,000 Singapore Buffalos, 24 lbs., 8c., cash; 5,000 St. Domingo, at auction, damaged, 10½c.@16c., cash also; 4,600 Montevideo, sent to be tanned on owner's account; 55 bales Rio Grande Hide Cuttings, 5½c., cash; 20 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cow, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 299 600, (same time last year, 87,800—year before, 328,400.) 193 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—No important movements have taken place in this market to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales transpired of 6,000 tons Anthracite Pig Metal, at $23 for No. 1, and $22 for No. 2, on time, mostly of the former for future delivery.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The Leather market continues in a condition of lethargy and dullness, without much prospect for any early improvement in the look of business. Since our last only a few buyers have visited the "Swamp," and transactions have mostly been confined to orders from the South and West. Oak Sole continues in fair request, at unaltered prices. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 49,000 sides. Upper in the rough, of good quality, is in rather better demand, and market rates are more readily obtained. Finished Stock remains dull of sale. Boots and Shoes—Business has fairly opened for the Spring season; rates, as yet, continue somewhat nominal."

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been sparingly sought after, chiefly at ℔ 3 50 ℔ 280 lbs, Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request at from 44¾c.@45¾c. ℔ gallon. Rosin has been lightly dealt in, including common at ℔ 1 50@℔ 1 52½ ℔ 310 lbs. Tar continues inactive at ℔ 2 25@℔ 2 50 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,150 bbls., in lots, chiefly at ℔ 17 25@℔ 17 37½ for old mess, ℔ 18@℔ 18 25 for new mess, ℔ 12@℔ 12 for old prime, and ℔ 14 25@℔ 14 37½ for new prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand at from 8¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Lard continues unaltered. Sales: 280 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair demand, at steady rates; sales of 300 bbls., in lots, at ℔ 9@℔ 9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; ℔ 10 50@℔ 11 50 for new extra Western Mess; ℔ 5@℔ 5 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, ℔ 17@℔ 19 50; ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, ℔ 12@℔ 15 ℔ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy at 15c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 9c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been less active to-day, at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 180 tierces, in lots, at from ℔ 3 75@℔ 4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been in moderate request, while Goat have been in fair demand at former rates. We quote: DEER—San Juan, 40c.@43c.; Bolivar, 25c.@28c.; Sisal, 40c.@41c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 30c.@33c.; Missouri, 25c.@27c.; Texas and Arkansas, 20c.@22c.; and Florida, 21c.@23c., ℔ lb. GOAT—Tampico, 37c.@38c.; Vera Cruz, 35c.@36c., ℔ lb; Curacoa, No. 1, 70c.@80c. each; Curacoa, No. 2, 40c.@45c. each; Madras, 28c.@30c. each; West Indies, 20c.@25c. each; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c. each; Cawnpore, 28c.@30c. each; and Maracaibo, 35c.@45c. 6 months.

SPICES—Sales to-day 8,000 mats Cassia, at 16c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 80 hhds. Cuba, at 7¾c.@7¾c.; and 5,000 bags Pernambuco, at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 23c. ℔ gallon. Subsequently some holders refused to accept this price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d., and 150 tcs. Beef at 4s. For London, 200 boxes Bacon at 25s. For Antwerp, 300 bbls. Ashes at 27s. 6d., and 600 bales Cotton at ¾c. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: ship *Scotland*, 820 tons, from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton at 13-32d.; a bark, 400 tons, from Charleston to a port in Sweden, Cotton, 1¾c.; bark *Mountain Eagle*, 376 tons, hence to Naples, Cotton, 7-16d., and back from Sicily to New-York, on private terms; bark *Pathfinder*, 406 tons, same voyage, $2,000; a British brig, 205 tons, from Sicily to New-York or Philadelphia, $1,600; bark *Oregon*, 400 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, (laid on,) 25c. @30c. ℔ foot; ship *Courier*, 554 tons, 4,200 bbls. Flour from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, $1 ℔ bbl.; Sic. bark *Lycurgus*, 398 tons, to Trieste, $3,200; a brig, 200 tons, from Spanish Main to New-York, Mahogany, $7; a brig to a Windward Island, 60c.; one, 200 tons, same voyage, $1,200; a Br. brig, 132 tons, to Antigua, 50c.; a brig, 245 tons, from Norfolk to St. Lucia, Hogshead Staves, $11; one, 140,000 feet, from Frankfort, Me., to Martinique, $7 50 ℔ M.; a schooner, 120 tons, to Cuba and back, $900; one, 250 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, Sugar, $5 ℔ hhd., Molasses, $3 25 under deck; a bark, 300 tons, from Philadelphia to Cienfuegos, Shooks, 35c.; one, 300 tons, from Baltimore to Cardenas and back to Baltimore, Sugar, 40c., or if to New-York, 43c. and $3; ship *Hound*, 713 tons, to Melbourne, thence to East Indies and back to New-York; brig *Renshaw*, 288 tons, to Matanzas; a schooner to North Side Cuba and back, on terms not made public.

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The New-York Times.

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The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Monday) Morning, in ample time for the steamships *Baltic* and *Northern Light*, which sail for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This paper contains a full report of the exciting struggle for the speakership of the House of Representatives, with a History of the Contest.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I Puritani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

WINTER GARDEN—Oliver Twist.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—State Secrets.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Faint Heat Never Won Fair Lady—Guy Goodluck, Esq.—Evening—The Octoroon.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR—Comedy, Farce and Musical Melange.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A series of European arrivals, of which that of the *Asia* at this port was the last, places us in possession of foreign advices to Jan. 23. The news is more than ordinarily interesting. The Emperor Napoleon has announced by a letter addressed to M. Fould his desire to substitute a system of approximate Free-Trade for the narrow protective principle which has heretofore governed French commercial intercourse; and intimates his design to inaugurate the new economical era as early as may be consistent with agricultural development. At the same time, the fact of a commercial treaty of reciprocity between France and England having been negotiated is affirmed; so that the relations of the two countries, it is understood, will be relieved at once of excessive restrictions. The change has been productive of general satisfaction both in France and England. By these arrivals we are also furnished with a remarkable letter addressed by the French Emperor to the Pope. In it he deplores the state of affairs in Central Italy, ascribing it by no indirect implication to the unwillingness of his Holiness to adopt reforms demanded by the condition of the people, and pointing out the only alternative which the actual position of affairs seems to present. It consists in the abandonment of the Romagna, upon condition, to be guaranteed by the Great Powers, of undisturbed property in the remaining States. With what reception this decisive measure met, we are not informed. From Sardinia we have word that the Ratazzi ministry has resigned, and that Count Cavour has been summoned to form a new cabinet. It is uncertain whether he will prove successful; but the presumption is that with the aid of the King, and the now openly-acknowledged sympathy of Napoleon III., he will be able to surround and sustain himself with the proper political forces. Rumors of new and confidential arrangements between Austria and Russia are rife, but lack confirmation and probability. In England, all parties were preparing for the opening of Parliament, and for the discussion of the Ministerial Reform bill immediately after the opening. The several meetings of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* resulted in a vote adverse to the Board of Directors; and the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry. Renewed offers from Mr. Lever had been rejected. The additional news from India and China is of slight interest.

The news from Havana by the *Cahawba*, which arrived Saturday evening, comprises nothing of importance. Sir William Gore Ouseley was visiting the city, and receiving marked attention from the authorities. Gen. Serrano, imitating the example of his predecessor, Gen. Concha, was vigorously prosecuting public improvements. Freights were in demand, but not so lively as to improve in rates. Exchange on this City was 3¼ to 4, and but little was doing in the Sugar market.

The Republican caucus at Washington on Saturday nominated Mr. Marston for Doorkeeper, and Mr. Lucas for Postmaster of the House. It is understood that Special Committees will be appointed to inquire into every allegation of fraud or malversation brought against the Executive, embracing Willett's Point, Fort Snelling, the mule job, intervention in Kansas, abuse of Federal patronage, etc., etc. The revelations are anticipated with great eagerness and curiosity.

A private dispatch received at Washington announces the election of Gov. Milton S. Latham as United States Senator from California, in the place of Hon. David Broderick.

The Union meeting held at National Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, although attended by a large audience, failed to secure the presence of the distinguished speakers promised. Mr. John S. Littell presided, and addresses were made by Messrs. Grayson, Lathrop, Peckin, Munday and Broom—all of local celebrity, and most of them of Native-American antecedents. The meeting resolved itself into a political party on the platform of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. From the sense of the meeting, expressed in a somewhat irregular way, it would appear that the main object of the assemblage was to promote the interests of Mr. Fillmore as candidate for the next Presidency.

The House of Assembly on Saturday received a remonstrance from a large number of New-York City banks and merchants against the bill to prevent stockholders voting by proxy. Notice was given of bills to indemnify the victims of the Schuyler frauds; and bills to abolish capital punishment, to repeal the act creating Commissioners of Record; to repeal the act abolishing tolls on railroads; and to authorize various City railroads in New-York, were introduced. An attempt to have the evidence taken before the *pro rata* committee printed, was defeated by the friends of that measure. The resolutions providing for an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing property qualification of colored voters, were made the special order for Friday next.

Three bodies—two females and one child—were yesterday morning taken from the ruins of the tenement house in Elm-street. Portions of two other bodies were also found during the afternoon, but it is impossible to decide whether they belonged to males or females. All the remains were taken to the Fourteenth Ward Police Station, to await the Coroner's action, but they are too much charred to permit of their identification. It is now believed that the number of lives lost will not exceed ten, as Solomon Shielbier, his wife, and six children, who were numbered with the missing, have been found at No. 36 Essex-street, where they took refuge on the night of the fire. Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, in response to his appeal, has received liberal donations of money and clothing for the relief of the sufferers, and on Saturday Sergeant Lefferts distributed them. Coroner Jackman will commence an investigation of the case this morning.

A sad accident occurred at the Volks Garten, No. 45 Bowery, on Saturday night. A ballet and rope dancer, called on the bills, Mlle. Josephine Louisette, but whose real name was Mrs. Josephine Herskel, the wife of a musician employed in the orchestra, having made a rope ascension from the stage to the gallery, was in the act of stepping down upon the stage, when her dress came in contact with one of the foot-lights and was instantly set on fire. Although assistance was immediately afforded, she sustained such severe injuries that death ensued in about ten hours after the accident. Coroner Jackman yesterday held an inquest on the body, and the jury in their verdict censured the proprietors of the theatre for not having the foot-lights properly protected.

On Saturday, Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentenced John Cummins, convicted last week of the murder of Dennis McHenry, to be hung on the 30th of March. The sentence of Mortimer Shay, convicted of the murder of John Leary, was further postponed. To-day, the Court of General Sessions will open for the February term, before Recorder Barnard, with a very heavy calendar.

The Cotton market was more active, and prices were maintained. Flour was also more freely dealt in, at a shade firmer rates. Wheat was inquired for, mainly by millers, at uniform quotations. A limited business was reported in other kinds of Grain, as well as in Provisions, Hay, Hops, Metals, Molasses and Whisky. Coffee was more sought after. Sugars were moderately active. Freights were quiet, with 363 vessels of all classes in port.

The Pope and his Son.

The rulers of France, who for a thousand years have claimed to represent the imperial line of Charlemagne, in virtue of that claim have styled themselves "the eldest sons of the Church." Napoleon III. is evidently determined to make this honor his own by a stronger than a merely traditional title. He is manifesting towards the Church, in the person of her Head, a practical filial piety of the most exalted character. At great trouble to himself, and in the face of a storm of such poignant obloquy as only priests and women have the gift of raining upon those who differ from them in opinion, the French Emperor perseveres in keeping up for Pio Nono a temporal throne which His Holiness, if left to himself, would tumble headlong into the Tiber within a week, and in saving the Catholic world from the scandal, and mankind from the misfortune, of a new war of religious passions, kindled in the odious attempt to prove that the "right divine to govern wrong" is an inherent prerogative of him who professes himself the Vicar of Christ.

Those silly shepherds of the Catholic flock in France, Ireland and America, who have of late been insulting the understanding of the world with their clamor for the suppression of Italian liberty as an essential condition of their own spiritual peace and freedom, will clearly owe it to Napoleon III., and to him alone, that their foolish words do not return as poisoned arrows into their own breasts—should they, indeed, escape that righteous, though severe retribution. The letter addressed by Napoleon to the Pope, on the last day of the year 1859, lays before that most superannuated and misguided of princes, in the plainest and most affecting terms, his actual position in the world, and offers him a new tenure of his earthly dominions far more solid than all the dotations of Constantine, and all the confirmations of Pepin, imaginable.

The masculine directness of mind with which this extraordinary man has addressed himself to all manner of subjects since the control of France, and with it the virtual mastery of Europe, passed into his hands, gives a singular point and interest to this great historical document. Its tone is altogether without precedent in the correspondence of Sovereigns with Popes, since those extremely downright days of the middle ages, when Philip le Bel stated his mind to the Pontiff, on the subject of Episcopal nominations, in language which might startle even Congressmen by its uncomplimentary force. The Emperor is not less distinct, though he is far more respectful and rational than his Capetian predecessor. With the echoes of Bishop Dupanloup's small thunders still ringing in his ears, and the querulous declamations of M. Louis Veuillot still threatening perdition to the dynasty which should meddle with the heritage of Peter, the Sovereign of the first Catholic nation in the world "speaks the truth in love" to the miserable old man whom sycophants and zealots are pressing so madly upon his destruction. Napoleon once more reverts with a kind of proud humility to the reasons which led him at Villafranca to conclude a peace unrivaled, as we believe history will one day prove it to have been, among the diplomatic transactions of the world, for calm, farseeing, temperate wisdom. With the utmost delicacy he suggests to the Pope to reflect that but for that peace, so concluded, another revolution must ere this have swept him forth once more from the gate of Saint John Lateran, as in that year of sorrows and humiliations and blunders, which left the would-be arbiter of Italy a refugee in the dismal antechambers of the King of Naples at Gaeta. He warns the Pontiff that once already, since the arms of France and Austria were hushed to peace, it has been within his own power to make the Romagnas permanently Papal by making them permanently free and happy.

Pio Nono, in those brighter days which the Bishop Mastei Feretti knew in his romantic diocese of Sinigaglia, was a lover of the classics as well as of his people. If he has not abjured all memory of the one in abjuring all thought of the other, he may be wholesomely reminded, in reading these considerate words of the only Potentate who can still save him from his friends, of the story which once befell a stubborn king in Rome. Six months ago the modern Sibyl offered to the successor of St. Peter a nobler prize than she can lay before him to-day. Then he might have held the Romagnas and the Legations, had he but been willing to pay for them the price which alone can keep for him to-day the narrower circuit of his Cisalpine domain. That price is not, one would gladly believe, beyond the means of a spiritual Prince, the self-asserted head of the followers of Christ, to pay. It is simply to "do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God," who is also the God of his much-injured, much-enduring Italian people. It is simply to establish, wherever the Papal flag is seen, such institutions as shall make the bayonet of the Austrian, the Frenchman or the Swiss an intrusion and an impertinence; such institutions as will make Antonelli an anachronism, and the Inquisition a fable of the past. Had the Pope but willed to pay this price, the Romagnas might now be his. For them the moment is lost forever. But something, all and more than all than the world in this nineteenth century can care to see him claim, is still within his grasp. It remains with the Pope to say whether he will play the Tarquin more blindly even than the Sabine prince of old, and divide with a hopeless gulf these two things which Napoleon III. now makes his best effort to preserve in harmony,—"peace to grateful Italy," and "to the Holy See the peaceful possession of the States of the Church."

The Police Commissioners.—The little sparring match between Messrs. Bowen and Bailey, at the last meeting of the Police Board, with reference to the "bargain" between Mr. Wood and the Commissioners, reveals the fact that, if there be not a bargain, there is at least an arrangement by which we presume the Mayor agrees, on his part, to furnish his good will and keep tolerably quiet if the Commissioners will, on their part, permit him once more to surround himself with a definite body of his retainers, and make any other disposition of the force that his fertile fancy may suggest. We presume he will gradually establish diplomatic relations of the same sort with all the other boards and bodies in the City, and the community will be duly sacrificed as usual in order to make him refrain from doing mischief. We have only to compliment Mr. Bowen and his colleagues upon their skill in compromise. We could wish, however, that they could find some other means of making their peace with Mr. Wood than the sacrifice of the discipline of the Police. We are satisfied he is not half so implacable a divinity as they take him for, and that a much less valuable offering would have propitiated him. The Police Commissioners, like one or two other public bodies we could name, seem to have the profoundest contempt for the policy of doing right. They seem to think it almost an indication of insanity to suggest doing their duty, and letting professional politicians do their worst. Any dodge, or arrangement, or bargain, or compromise, seems better in their eyes than the honest discharge of a plain obligation. What if they try this new plan for once, and administer their offices with a view to the catching of thieves, and nothing else?

Impracticable Rights.

The advocates of "Woman's Rights" have rallied Henry Ward Beecher to their standard, and made last week another fervid appeal for justice to the sex. Mrs. Lucy Stone went through the long list of female wrongs with her usual ardor and ability, but confined herself in the main to the consideration of the legal impediments to woman's full enjoyment of her property. It was left to Mr. Beecher to say whatever there is to be said in vindication of woman's right to vote, and the subject certainly did not suffer in his hands. About women's right to the full possession and enjoyment of their property, there is now so little question amongst those who have given the subject any consideration whatever, and the obstacles which prevent it, in this State at least, are now so few in number, that we may promise Mrs. Stone, as far as this portion of her case is concerned, an early and an easy victory. But when we are asked to give the elective franchise to every adult female, as a right, we are under the painful necessity of commencing the discussion by denying that anybody, either man or woman, has any abstract right whatever to vote at elections. Who shall have a vote, and in what manner he shall exercise it, are questions, not of right, but of expediency, which society has to decide, not so as to please everybody, but so as to secure its own happiness and safety. When this object is best accomplished by excluding anybody from the exercise of the suffrage, it excludes them without compunction or remorse. Manhood suffrage is established by law in this State, not because every man is believed to have a right to vote, but because every man's voting, or being allowed to vote, is considered the best means of securing tranquillity, order and good government. This is the only theory upon which the exclusion of negroes, resident aliens, and persons under twenty-one years of age, is for a moment justifiable. We deny them the suffrage, simply because we think, whether rightly or wrongly, that the rest of the community will be benefited by their privation. Moreover, no one contests the right of the majority of the people of the State to meet in convention to-morrow, and amend the Constitution by affixing a condition to the exercise of the franchise, either in the shape of a property or an education qualification, that would cut off a fourth of those who now vote. All this goes to show that women have no more abstract right to take part in elections than any other class of the community. Sex is a distinction of which the Constitution may take notice with quite as much justice as age, or color, or place of birth. The point on which the advocates of woman's rights have to satisfy us is, whether the State of New-York would be made happier, richer, or more prosperous or tranquil, by the addition of two or three hundred thousand females, as females now are, to the list of voters.

Whether it would or not is not a question which we propose to discuss here. Mr. Beecher promises us a large measure of benefit from the infusion of this new element into our politics. But we must remind him, and all others who think with him, that most of the evils from which we now suffer are due not to the paucity- but to the multiplicity of our voters. If all the good, respectable, pure-mined, upright people, such as we are told female voters would invariably be, who now possess the franchise, made use of their privilege, all would go right. The trouble is that these people will not exercise it, except at rare intervals and under great excitement. The bad people, on the contrary, vote as often as they possibly can, and reap their reward. Now, if we gave votes to women, what reason have we for supposing that the wife of the upright and highly respectable citizen would not imitate the example of her husband, and stay religiously at home on election day; or that the wife of the bad and corrupt citizen would not attend the polls as assiduously as himself, and vote for precisely the same candidates?

Cardinal Antonelli on the Laws of War.

The correspondence between Cardinal Antonelli and Mr. Stockton, our Minister at Rome, touching the outrage upon the family of Mr. Perkins, at Perugia, which we published last week, furnishes a curious illustration of the style of diplomacy adopted just now by the Papal Court. Our readers may remember that when all Italy rose in arms against the Austrians in 1848, and called on Pius IX., as the leader in Italian reform, to join in the movement, he refused, on the express ground that he was priest as well as prince; that the Austrians were therefore his children as well as the Italians, and that, consequently, he could not assail them with carnal weapons. On this same ground he expressly proclaimed his neutrality at the outbreak of the war last Summer. Soon after the Austrians evacuated Ancona, the Papal legate followed their example, and the Romagna was left in the hands of her own people. She made common cause with the Allies, set up a popular government, and the flower of the young men poured into Sardinia, and swelled the ranks of the volunteer levies. All this time the Pope and Antonelli were praying and protesting. Their souls were filled with grief at what was going on; the shock of arms disturbed their devout meditations, but their duty was clear. They were men of peace—their kingdom was not of this world, and they could only offer up their supplications for the restoration of harmony and tranquillity amongst the nations of the earth. All belligerents were earnestly requested to keep themselves and their sinful weapons at as great a distance as possible from the sacred vicinity of the Vatican.

This extremely pacific attitude, so touching and so becoming, was beginning to produce its legitimate effect upon the public mind, and the Romagnoles ran some risk of being set down as either knaves or fools for casting off the paternal rule of a pair of such lamb-like prelates. In perfect reliance upon his Holiness' distate for the use of villainous saltpetre, and his strong love of martyrdom, the mass of their young men marched into Lombardy, leaving their towns unprotected. We are sorry to say that at this particular juncture the "old man, Adam," seems to have got the better both of the Pope and the Cardinal. Instead of keeping, as formerly, their priestly character constantly before their eyes, they suddenly remembered that they were Prince and Prime Minister, as well—and flinging off the sacerdotal robes, grasped the sword in good old-fashioned, but intensely carnal and sinful fashion. Louis Napoleon himself, the bloody warrior, whose behavior had so offended their saintly eyes three months previous, could not have taken the field with more alacrity. Perugia was on the frontier of the revolted Territory, and was almost unprotected; and a body of Swiss mercenaries, the basest, most worldly, most indefensible, most carnal, most cruel and infamous of all instruments of warfare, foul in the hands of lay prince, monstrous in the hands of a Christian Bishop, was marched against it. It was captured after a slight resistance, and was then sacked by the soldiery—the troops being hired cutthroats, and the inhabitants the Pope's own subjects, and members of his fold. The people were massacred without distinction of age or sex, and the houses plundered from top to bottom. The mention of Hessians recalls in this country some of the most galling memories of the Revolution, but none so atrocious as this.

Mr. Perkins' family were staying at a hotel in the town; the hotel was sacked, the landlord and the servant who was waiting on the guests at table were killed before their eyes, and they owed their own preservation from the same fate to the existence of a "secret recess contiguous to their bedroom," in which they remained shut up for fourteen hours—and, let us add, to the interference on their behalf of a kind-hearted soldier. But they were plundered of everything but the clothes they wore.

All this was duly represented by a communication from Mr. Stockton to Cardinal Antonelli, accompanied by an energetic demand for redress. To this the Cardinal replied in an epistle which we published on Friday, which is a master-piece in its way, and throws curious light on the Cardinal's notions of morality. The sack of a city defended by a few civilians, at the hands of foreign mercenaries acting under the orders of a Christian bishop, His Eminence calls "compelling it by force to return to the obedience of legitimate authority." In discussing the assault on the hotel at which the Perkins' were staying, he excuses it—and the murder of the landlord and servant—by the fact that "a soldier was killed and an officer wounded by the firing of guns from the windows and roof of the building." Now even supposing that we adopt this clerical notion of what justifies the massacre of unarmed men in a moment of irritation—the Cardinal still leaves us without a word of excuse or apology for the undisputed fact that the troops remained for *fourteen hours* uncontrolled by their officers, and engaged in acts of violence and outrage.

His Eminence next lays it down that the Perkins' were themselves partly to blame for not taking precautions some days in advance to secure their own safety. In other words, as the case was ably put by Mr. Stockton in his reply, a foreigner traveling in the territory of His Holiness, with a passport *en regle*, is bound to secure himself by flight against pillage and assassination at the hands of the Papal troops. He is not to place any reliance either on their discipline, or humanity or honesty, but is expected to look out for them and avoid them as he would any of the regular banditti of the Papal dominions. His Eminence's exposition of the laws of war, and the duties of cormorant aliens, deserves to be made an appendix to About's invective.

As far as Mr. Perkins and the United States are concerned, the affair is settled. He has received compensation for his material loss, and our honor has been vindicated. But as far as the Pope and the Cardinal are concerned, we are afraid the sack of Perugia will not be settled for a long while to come. The most unlucky day in their history was the day on which the Perugians were "forced to return to the obedience to legitimate authority." It had been better for the Pope's authority if the faithful Swiss had gone over with arms and baggage to the revolutionary camp. They have subdued one small town, but they have added fresh fuel to the hatred with which all classes of Italians regard the Papal authority,—a hatred so intense that most people begin to despair of seeing it quenched in aught but a bloody contest. They have, moreover, revealed the damaging fact that it is only when he finds his enemies strong and armed that the Pope kneels, cross in hand, at their feet, and reaches out his head for the crown of martyrdom; that when he comes upon them weak and defenceless, he can wield the musket and sabre with a remorseless vigor which Francis Joseph himself might envy.

Report to the British Government on the State of Mexico.

Mr. Mathew, Secretary of the British Legation in Mexico, has forwarded a report on the state of that country to the Foreign Office in London, which appears in a parliamentary blue-book issued a day or two before the departure of the *City of Baltimore*. Mr. Mathew commences by regretting that the deplorable state of anarchy and disorganization in which the country is plunged prevents him from carrying out, in the way he desired, the instructions received from the Foreign Secretary. The Government in the capital are without any returns of trade from the ports, which are held by their opponents, and he has reason to believe that, owing to the total interruption of communication, the letters addressed by him to Her Brittanic Majesty's consular functionaries on the coast for information, had, in many instances, failed to reach them. In referring to the probability of the population having remained stationary since the census of 1857, Mr. Mathew expresses the opinion that the number of foreign residents has diminished one-third, and adds: "It cannot be doubted that extensive immigration, both from Europe and the United States, would take place under a stable and liberal government; but the insecurity of life and property, and, above all, the want of religious toleration, have hitherto caused the failure of every scheme to promote it."

In studying the social organization of Mexico, one of the first points attracting attention is the great extent of the landed properties—a result still existing of the entire division of the land among the few Spanish conquerors. An official return of 1849 shows 13,000 country estates, valued at $720,000,000, and town estates to the value of $635,000,000; but, as this estimate was based on returns for the purpose of taxation, it is probably much below the real amount. The decrees of the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz establishing a civil register, nationalizing the property of the Church, and abolishing the monastic institutions, invest with interest the statistics of the Church, given by Mr. Mathew from the latest available information. The value of the real property belonging to the clergy has been variously estimated at from one-half to two-thirds of the entire real property of the country. Don Miguel Lerdo, however, who is probably the best authority, values it at between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000; but Mr. Mathew thinks that, in this calculation, the mortgages held by the Church are not taken into account, and he states that one-half of the estates and houses are under some such liability. There were, at the date of the latest returns to which he had access, 146 monasteries, containing 1,139 friars, and 59 convents, with 1,541 nuns, 740 adopted children, and 879 servants. With regard to the army, an official return of the Conservador Government in the capital gives the number of men at 53,809 of all arms; but Mr. Mathew thinks there is great error in that estimate, his inquiries leading him to believe that the forces of that party do not exceed 23,000, and those of their opponents 14,000. The navy, consisting of a steamer and two or three gun-boats, is in the hands of the Constitutional Government.

In commenting on the well-known bankrupt condition of the Mexican finances, and the frauds on the revenue, committed equally by the Custom-house officials and by smugglers, Mr. Mathew says: "The immense resources and internal wealth of Mexico are unquestionable; and it may be unhesitatingly asserted that it would need but four or five years of peace, at most, under a Government able to afford the security to life and property so long wanting, and wise enough to extend to all the blessings of religious as well as of civil liberty, to render the country prosperous and solvent." The mining industry of Mexico has not suffered less than its other interests from the prolonged civil war. In Sinaloa, Durango and Chihuahua, where immense mineral wealth was gradually becoming revealed, the mines have been for the most part abandoned, the workmen having been left without protection against the uncivilized Indian tribes, and, in many instances, massacred. Of the mines still in prosperity, those of Real del Monté and of the province of Guanajuato, in both of which some English interests are still involved, are most prominent. The value of the Real del Monté mines, indeed, under an able and energetic English director, has steadily increased during the last ten years. The value of the mines in Guanajuato is mainly attributable to the impetus given by the establishment of two English companies, which, though since broken up, effected great and lasting improvements in the working of the mines, and in the amalgamating operations.

After describing the impediments which exist to the development of the natural resources of the country, arising from the want of tolerable roads, the absence of water-carriages, the imperfect knowledge of agriculture, &c., Mr. Mathew comments on the erroneous policy of Mexico in imposing heavy duties on English cottons in order to protect their own manufactures, and yet deriving three-fourths of the raw material of the latter from the United States, with almost unlimited means for producing it themselves. "Few countries in the world," he says, "are more capable of producing an unlimited supply of this article than Mexico, where the plant is indigenous, and was cultivated by the Aztecs before the Spanish conquest. Vast regions on both sides of the Cordillera are peculiarly favorable for its production, and on all the table lands of moderate elevation, beyond fever range, and perfectly salubrious, white labor might be employed. The quality now produced is excellent, but it is imperfectly cleaned, no attention being paid to its culture or preparation." With respect to the foreign trade of the Republic, the report states that, in consequence of the system of fraud and smuggling, both on the Pacific and on the northern frontier, and of the civil war by which the country has been desolated, it is impossible to obtain any reliable statistics of its present condition. From the data of previous returns, he assumes that there is an annual legitimate export trade of the value of about $26,000,000, of which four-fifths represent gold and silver, and the rest cochineal, vanilla, sarsaparilla, mahogany, dyewoods, &c.; and imports of a similar amount, of which about one-half consists of English goods, one-fifth of American, the same proportion of French, and the remainder chiefly from Germany, Spain, India, Belgium, Sardinia and the Central American States.

THE HARPER'S FERRY TRIALS.

Conclusion of the Trial of Andrew Stephens.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Saturday, Feb. 4.

The trial of Stephens was concluded to-day. No new evidence was adduced. The speeches of counsel were mostly of a political character, discussing the present position of the questions between the North and South.

The Commonwealth made a proposition to submit the case without argument, but the counsel for the defence wished to be heard for his client. Mr. Harding made the opening argument. He denounced as a falsehood and libel that assertion of John Brown that he was to receive aid from the laboring classes at Harper's Ferry. He claimed that they were true to the Constitution and the State, and referred to their action in putting down the invasion. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the jury to vindicate the law, and charged that the prisoner was a blood-thirsty villain and wretch, and worse than Brown.

Mr. Sennott, for the defence, made an able and eloquent speech, going into a history of the rise and progress of the Republican Party, closing with an earnest appeal to the Jury to spare the life of the prisoner.

Mr. Hunter closed on the part of the Commonwealth. He replied to the arguments of the defence with telling effect. He had no confidence in the Union meetings held in the North. The invasion had been a benefit to the South, as it had shown them the position in which they were placed. He referred to Mr. Hickman's boasting of the eighteen millions of Northern men, and declared the South were prepared for any emergency.

The case was submitted to the jury at 4 o'clock. They then retired, and after fifteen minutes' absence, returned with a verdict of guilty on all the counts.

The prisoner received the verdict with most perfect indifference, and smiled at the announcement.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—SIR WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY AT THE CUBAN CAPITAL—MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. Smith, Commander, from New-Orleans the 27th ult., arrived at Havana on the evening of the 29th; left that port at 4 P. M. on the 30th, reaching here on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The news from Havana is devoid of interest. Sir William Gore Ouseley was in that city receiving marked attentions from the authorities. Gen. Serrano was entirely occupied with public improvements, continuing the good work commenced by Gen. Concha. "Cuba is going ahead." The health of the city was good.

Sugar Market.—But little doing on account of light stock, estimated at 20,000 boxes, of which 7,000 boxes were of old crop. Offers are accepted by holders for No. 12, at 9½ rials per arroba. Shipped the previous week, 2,100 boxes. Molasses—5 to 5¾ rials for clayed; Muscovado, 6. Freights—More in demand, but no improvement in rates. Exchange—On London, 60 days' sight, 14 to 14¾ premium; on New-York, 60 days' sight, 3¾ to 4 premium; on New-Orleans, 8 days' sight, 6 to 6½ premium; on Paris, 60 days' sight, 1¾ premium; on Spain, 60 days' sight, 6 to 6½ premium.

The Firemen of Troy and the Young Men's Christian Association.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Troy, through a Committee, recently addressed the different Engine Companies, asking the use of their houses for prayer-meetings, two or three times a week. The Foreman and President of the "General Wool" Hose Company reply, refusing the request, but on grounds of propriety, and because the ordinances prohibit the assemblage of persons in these houses who do not belong there. They do not think the Firemen of Troy are wanting in principles tending to good order, and if they are, there are churches where prayer may be offered up for them. Then, what would a Fireman do, they ask, in case the alarm-bell should ring while these devotional exercises were in progress. The lawyer might be requested to surrender his office, or the sculptor his studio, as well as the fireman his house.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

ARRANGEMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The President to be put upon his Trial.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3, 1860.

It will be remembered that in 1840 Ogle, of Pennsylvania, moved for Committees of the House to investigate directly the conduct of Martin Van Buren, then President, in relation to various extravagant expenditures and alleged usurpations by the Executive. He assailed the sumptuous style of living at the public expense, which Van Buren was the first to introduce; shed patriotic tears over the purchase of gold spoons and salvers; saw an attempt to assume imperial sway in the luxury of Turkey carpets; and also saw—or pretended that he saw—a direct attempt to take bloody possession of a throne in Van Buren's proposition to increase the army to thirty thousand. On these issues the canvass of 1840 was conducted, and these direct assaults on the President are said to have had the effect of changing more than 200,000 votes.

Taking example from this, we learn that the Republicans, led by Covode, of Pennsylvania, and John B. Haskin, of New-York, intend to move for Committees which shall have the President and his action as the direct subject of investigation before them. The experiment of striking at Departments is not successful—the offender, as in Toucey's case, being shielded and sustained by the Executive. The axe is therefore to be laid at the root of the tree, as the readiest and most manly means of cutting down the evil and all its branches.

This will be rather a ghastly means of repaying the President for his exertions to elect Pennington in order to defeat McClernand; but the fiat has gone forth and is inexorable. The first Committee will be to investigate the President's action on the Chicago and other Post-offices, in which the books of the Department will have to be produced, with the various reports of special agents to the Postmaster-General, and the reports of this officer to the President. This, it is said, will be a schedule of iniquity and malfeasance passing all belief—the President himself standing directly and deeply implicated.

The second Committee will have for object to investigate the contract for printing Post-office blanks, the contract for Executive binding and all other contracts which have been made under the direct dictation and direction of the President. Cornelius Wendell will be put on the stand as the first witness, and the investigations will rapidly ramify over Philadelphia, New-York, Connecticut, Utah and elsewhere.

The third Committee decided upon—Mr. Sherman having proposed a fourth, now under consideration—will be to examine and report in full upon the agencies used to carry Lecompton, the notes discounted, the amounts spent, the items in the various deficiency bills and the use of patronage, or rather the misuse, to carry out that scheme. This is to be the grand Committee, and will have on it the best talent in the Republican and South American parties, with John B. Haskin to represent the bolting Democrats.

This will prove a thunder-stroke at the White House—Buchanan rather chuckling of late at the prospect that his Cabinet would be put upon the rack—for he hates every one of them; but the curses which he sent out in the morning of his power are coming back to roost, towards evening, on the gilded tester of his own state bed. In this connection the Vice-President will also be examined, but it is confidently claimed by his friends that he can clear himself.

The death of the Republican Party, in the defeat of John Sherman, is now acknowledged; and to-day the public nuptials with the Southern Know-Nothings were duly solemnized. The joint ticket, as telegraphed last night, will be Bates, of Missouri, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania—the South Americans, however, making a diversion to substitute John Minor Botts, for Bates. Forney is the master-craftsman of the coalition, and has gone over, heart and soul and body, to the Republicans.

The friends of Seward seem content with the resolve to give him the mission to Great Britain. They say if nominated now, that he would be badly beaten and killed off forever; while by keeping him in reserve for four years, his violent enunciations will have been forgotten, and one conservative Black Republican President will have paved the way for the full glory and sweep of Abolitionism. Thurlow Weed is said to have been one of the first to suggest this arrangement; and those who know that political timidity which is his failing, can readily understand his motives.

The poor President is to be pitied at this juncture. The loyalty of the Democratic heart will compel it to sustain and seem to countenance him; but he has not at this moment in public or private life one disinterested friend. Shivering in solitude and age—deserted by the parasites who licked his feet that he might drop crumbs upon them—a hapless and hopeless old man, who sees the mischief he has plotted against others rushing back to plague himself:—such is the portrait which the pencil of history will leave with this inscription under it, "James Buchanan," printed in black letters on a yellow ground,—the colors of the quarantine and plague. GORDON.

THE FLOOR FROM THE GALLERIES.

Election of Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

Sorrows of Speaker Pennington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3, 1860.

"Order reigns in Warsaw," and the late belligerents appear perfectly satisfied and happy. The word of peace has breathed over our Congressional waters, and the chaotic party-elements begin to separate and crystallize. It is a blissful consummation, and the gentleman in the Chair will no doubt give due satisfaction.

This morning, at noon, a miscellaneous debate arose as to whether the House could send a message to the Senate previous to the election of its Clerk—Extra William, of Virginia, quoting a musty manual to prove that the Clerk must be the officer to bear the message, from which it would of course follow that he must first be elected.

The Speaker appears puzzled, and the grand Galusha rushes to his rescue—Messrs. Maynard, Cochrane and Barksdale for once taking sides with Grow, and contending that the present Clerk remains in office until a new Clerk is elected. The matter is finally decided that the present Clerk shall send the message, and then Sherman, of Ohio, moves that there be a *viva voce* ballot for Clerk—Gartrell, of Georgia, amending this by moving for a previous roll-call.

While this is going on, it may be noted that Anson J. Williamson is here to contest the seat of D. E. Sickles, and that the chances would seem to be in favor of his success. As Williamson states his case—and he is a man of unquestioned veracity—it would appear impossible for the equity of the House to resist his claim. Nevertheless, there are a good many technical difficulties in the way of reaching the facts, and the issue may yet be considered doubtful. There is a strong and almost universal feeling against the member from your Third District; but this can only have the effect of making honorable judges more careful that their prejudices do not mislead them into any unfairness.

Apropos to the Warsaw allusion, with which this letters begins, and while the dreary roll-call is going on, let me sketch Augustus Frank, of Warsaw, N. Y., who is now making his *début* with distinguished success on the Congressional stage. Frank is a very young, middle-heighted, plumply-figured gentleman, with a full, fair face, having features perfectly regular; an orange-red beard, only shaved on the upper lip; mild and large blue eyes, delicate in their expression as a woman's; a forehead lofty, but rather too smooth and round; very fair hair, of a silky texture, and growing prematurely thin over the upper regions; a soft, full voice, lacking as yet the confidence which experience will give; plump, white hands; great neatness of dress, and with old-fashioned stiff dickeys mounting guard over a black neck-tie. A conservative Republican, Augustus is as frank by nature as by name, and will probably in public life bear as "safe" a reputation as he has heretofore earned in the walks of commerce. What his actual show-talents may be, we have as yet had no opportunity of judging; but in the private and social relations here he is earning a quiet strength which will aid him in any public efforts. The foregoing is a first-class ornamental notice, done up in a gilt frame, with velvet facings, mother-of-pearl back and electro-plated silver fastenings. It is put forward as a sample of what your correspondent can do after he has had a breakfast of the right kind, with claret trimmings.

The roll-call is now done, and Mr. Pennington, who appears in a maidenly muddle, seems to have lost consciousness that he is Speaker of the House. He

seems to imagine that he himself is one of the candidates for Clerk, and has just informed the members that he wishes them "to vote for Speaker." Obliviscence and obfuscated individual in the Chair beneath me, your crown for some weeks will be one of thorns; but the natural justice and benignity of your temper may be relied on to rescue you after a due process of suffering! This last good-natured paragraph has been put in, having in view the precarious and uncertain tenure by which my gallery-seat is held. The disabled seventy-four below me has a broadside in the Speakership quite heavy enough to sink a dozen such small, cork-wood pirogues as your correspondent. Rumor says that the Speaker has a dozen champagne baskets filled with saw-dust—baskets which were emptied in his room on the night of election; and that he means to fill these with the heads of all reporters and correspondents who have not been baptised in the Helper fount.

The vote for Clerk is now going on, and JOHN W. FORNEY is the candidate of the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton men without exception. Just fancy the feelinks of our beloved and illustrious President, when the Pennsylvania Rebel first waits upon him in his restored official capacity! As the immortal Quilp said in the *Old Curiosity Shop*, "that *will* be a meeting!" Fresh layers of adipose matter will deposit themselves all over FORNEY'S body as the result of that meeting; and the amiable, high-souled old gentleman who sits in the White House will probably chew up and exterminate out of the face of things various, if not more, unlighted cigars during the quarter of an hour following that delicious rencontre. We shall meet again, said the old coon to the wild cat; and these animals, dissociated for many years, finally came together again on the counter of a hat-store. With no particular sympathy for FORNEY'S political course in its later stages, the beautiful poetic justice of his reelection, and a contemplation of that interview with the President, cannot fail to recommend the choice of the Republicans to every philanthropic mind.

The discipline of the Republicans is beyond all praise. DAN RICE has no trained mules under such good discipline; they all understand the manner of manufacturing a pin, and every individual lends his minute quota to acccomplishing the main result. The tellers now declare JOHN W. FORNEY elected by one vote more than necessary—221 votes being cast, and FORNEY receiving 112. There is no demonstration of applause hereupon; but a broad grin is on the faces of all those not in love with the President—which is tantamount to saying on every one of the four thousand male and female faces now in sight. That ante-diluvian speculator, TOM B. FLORENCE, is understood to have made an attempt at tears in the far corner of the smoking-room; but when BOYCE of South Carolina pulled the white handkerchief away from his face, it was found that the emotions which shook the internals of the man were spasms of suppressed chuckles, and not of grief.

HOFFMAN, of Maryland, is now put in nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms by J. MORRISON HARRIS, of Baltimore, my Plug-Ugly hero, who behaved so well when HASKIN dropped the pistol. The Republicans appear to vote pretty solidly for him as part of their bargain with WINTER DAVIS; and though the Democrats are making the best fight they can for GLOSBRENNER, it is the last act of despairing valor. Weep for the vainly brave! The combination which elected PENNINGTON is riding a high horse through all the minor nominations, and HOFFMAN is elected by seven more votes than were required to secure his election.

Gen. FRANCIS E. SPINNER of New-York, Republican, then moves that an additional salary be given to the Clerk just deposed, to wit, the extra sum of eight dollars per day from the 4th of December, 1859, up to the date of writing. Mr. SPINNER, be it observed, is a round-headed, bald-headed, genial, cheery and florid little gentleman, with a face somewhat after the style of an amiable and cultivated bull-dog. He has no eyebrows to speak of; gray eyes, retiring for purposes of self-inspection under a bulging, but not large forehead; a nose and lower face sticking far out beyond the line of his head; shaved cheeks filled with good red blood, but of an India-rubbery toughness; a large, strong mouth—great alertness of manner, and a smile which is his passport through all circles in which he mixes. Educated in Democratic strategy, and an excellent speaker of the homespun, common-sense kind,—Mr. SPINNER'S many years of experience on the floor are valuable to the party with which he acts; and he has a pluck about him—a manliness—a distinctive bull-dog fighting element, which secures the respect of his adversaries, and gives assurance to such timid friends as GROW. His head is curiously marked by the absence of hair—that region on which the wool used to grow, being smooth and polished as the marble table-tops in an ice cream saloon, while the remainder of the brow is full of busy wrinkles and corrugations—to some extent resembling, though not by any means able to compete with, the scoriac and time-harrowed visage of ELIJAH F. PURDY, the traditional war horse of St. Tammany.

The vote to give ALLEN extra compensation is defeated, whereupon the comical Colonel FLORENCE rises and moves a reconsideration of the vote. He makes the point that a similar grant was given to FORNEY at the opening of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and therefore argues that this allowance is more in the nature of a debt than of a gift. Certainly ALLEN'S services during the past two months have been worth more than ten dollars a day, which is about the actual *per diem* disbursement of an economical bachelor in this city. It is said, however, that, like Sairey Gamp, the Clerk has had "perquisidges" and private emoluments, making his place not worth less than $15,000 or $20,000 a year. If this be so, the present eleemosynary appeal is rather of the diminutive ruta-baga kind—the potatoes being few in the barrel and small at that.

The blessed JOHN SHERMAN now rises—it being but three minutes after 2—and proposes that the House do now adjourn, and adjourn until Monday next. Blessings fall thick on his head! for the House is full of coal gas, and the routine of resolutions is dismal and confusing beyond description. It is a turbulent scene below us, and PENNINGTON has not yet got his grip on the throat of the House. Alas, some horrible bore has just insisted on the ayes and noes, which the members, already top-coated, and with their hats in hand, are trying to hurry through in the best fashion they can. It is noteworthy, however, that all the anxiety on the Republican side to "pay the poor mail contractors" seems to have gone. Five weeks ago the bowels of irrepressible conflict yearned over the holders of Post-office scrip, and they were clamorous to have SHERMAN elected, purely in order to satisfy the claimants who were (a rhetorical stretch) "thundering at the gates." To-day the mail contractors may go whistle, until after other things have been arranged.

There is a hope expressed in the Reporters' Gallery, to which glad circulation is given, that JIM OWNER, our own, or special doorkeeper, may not be removed. His name should give him proprietorial rights in his present place; and if it could do him any good to say that he had a large family of small children—six of them down in the measles, four in the inflammatory and mottled state of scarlatina, and the twins teething—such a statement would be cheerfully put forward by your correspondent. He is a long-faced, sad-faced, rather handsome man, with brown Vandyke beard and moustache; a good-hearted, civil officer—one who knows us, and whom we know; one who carries or sends all our letters with prompt dispatch, and who *ought* to be retained if the members wish to have good-tempered historians in this roosting-place. The additional fact that he has a variety of grandmothers and grandaunts depending on him for support should also be considered; and if the new Doorkeeper—to be elected next Monday—wishes to have the good wishes of the cock-loft, he must respect the vested rights—the rights of ownership—up here.

NOBODY.

From Another Correspondent.

A POLITICAL VIEW OF ALABAMA—DOUGLAS, CLAY AND YANCEY BEFORE THE PEOPLE—THE SECESSIONISTS IN RETREAT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.

The injudicious and extreme action of the politicians in the Alabama State Convention, has produced a reaction which threatens to sweep out of public life every man who took part in the movement. Gov. YANCEY packed that body, almost wholly irrespective of popular will, with many of the ablest and most influential men of the State who think as he does. By stress of this ability and weight, his programme was put through in spite of all resistance but already, owing to the clamor raised in every district and township, village and city, the Ultraists who took part in that movement are endeavoring to smooth down and palliate by free and conciliatory interpretations the obnoxious character of the Montgomery platform and its "instructions." They now begin to find that the "in substance" requirements will be answered, even though DOUGLAS should be nominated, provided the Cincinnati platform be readopted with the addition of the Dred Scott Decision!

This, you will perceive, is a woful coming down from the high temper of quitting the Convention unless a platform should be adopted declaring that the Sun's service should be continued during the full period of twenty-four hours, with no stellar or lunar intermissions.

Many Alabamians are here about this very business, fresh from the people, and running over with indignation against CLAY and YANCEY. They say the latter came that the people are against him, and begin to feel uncomfortable. If he goes to Charleston and nominates, he will be cruel-fallen; and if he retires and goes back, it will be to a State and people who will surely vote for the Charleston nominee, and with a majority for Senator A. DOUGLAS than for any other man in the country. The night of secession seems to clear away in this region, and the dawn of constitutional acquiescence is at hand. In Mobile the Democrats are unanimously against the Montgomery platform, and this county alone would give a large majority for DOUGLAS. In fact, throughout the entire State the disruptionists are apologizing and cower-fishing—the Union men, or Douglas element, buoyant and hopeful.

As a proof of this—since enemies of DOUGLAS have been making a point of Alabama's alleged hostility—the Legislature is in the highest degree Conservative, and Union-loving men have been selected without exception for State-house Officers, Judges, Solicitors and so forth. A majority of the Montgomery Convention, even, were Conservative; but they were taken by surprise, overborne and crushed down under the fierce and domineering manner in which YANCEY'S cut-and-dried disunion programme was put through. They are now fortified by the sympathies of their constituencies with DOUGLAS, and the leading minds begin to see that—with a Republican majority in Congress, and the Free States preponderating—popular sovereignty, as opposed to *Congressional sovereignty*, is essential to the rights of the South. The election of PENNINGTON will strengthen and enforce this idea.

Under this state of sentiment it is not wonderful that steps have been taken towards electing a popular delegation to Charleston, to take the places of Gov. YANCEY'S political delegation in case these latter should withdraw. But there will be no withdrawal—more especially with a fresh batch of young men, eager for distinction and public life—all prepared to step in and take the vacated seats. Alabama, if DOUGLAS be nominated, will give him 20,000 majority. This is the sober, second thought of the people, and has been increased by the late debate of DOUGLAS with CLAY, GREEN and DAVIS, and his great speech in reference to the suppression of domestic invasions.

Such is a budget of Alabamian political news, and the other Southern States will be taken up and examined in like order, leading off with Mississippi and the Carolinas. M. B.

UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Letters of Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Millard Fillmore and Hon. John J. Crittenden.

A "Constitutional Union Movement" was inaugurated last Saturday evening in National Hall, in Philadelphia, by a very large public meeting. In consequence of the absence of all the notable speakers whose attendance had been either promised or expected, the interest of the proceedings mainly centres in the letters read. The meeting was called for 7 o'clock.

At the hour named the hall was but thinly occupied, but as the evening advanced the people flocked in rapidly, and eventually the floor was completely jammed. At least twenty-five hundred persons were present. The entrance of the officers and speakers was heralded by the music of a large brass band, which, preceded by the Committee of Arrangements, marched all round the hall, then ascended the platform, and there, to the great delectation of the assemblage, performed at intervals the national airs.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. CHARLES C. LATHROP, who nominated for the office of President Mr. JOHN S. LITTELL, who delivered a lengthy address. Mr. CHARLES D. FREEMAN presented the subjoined preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, a large number, if not indeed a large majority of good and loyal citizens, in all parts of this land, see, with increasing concern, that a crisis exists in the politics of the country which may well arrest the attention of the most indifferent, and alarm the fears of the most hopeful patriot; and whereas, it is believed that the endless protraction of an intensely sectional controversy is the sole cause which has arrayed one-half of the States of the Confederation in bitter animosity against the other, impaired that fraternal confidence among the people which is everywhere the only sure basis of national harmony, and so engrossed the regard of the Government as to make it neglect all, if it has not, in fact, taken away its power to act for any of the great industrial interests of the nation; and whereas, it is obvious that political parties, as now constituted, must necessarily perpetuate a strife which has so unhappily disturbed the peace and injured the prosperity of the people, and that the only reasonable hope of delivering the country from the disastrous distraction into which it has fallen, is to be found in the organization of a truly National Party, which, studiously avoiding all sectional questions, and taking for its platform the Constitution, simply and purely, as expounded by the Supreme Court, shall propose no other ends than the preservation of our Federal Union, by a careful regard for the welfare of the people of all the States, and by administering the Government in accordance with the conciliatory spirit and intention of its founders; therefore.

Resolved, That we who have here assembled, in sympathy with the sentiments and purposes of the call convening this meeting, do hereby organize ourselves as a political party, which shall be styled and known as the "Constitutional Union Association of Philadelphia," and recommend that the people of the several counties, townships and villages of the State, take measures at once to establish organizations to act in concert with this Association.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint at his earliest convenience, one citizen from each Ward, who shall act as a General Committee to organize Ward Associations, and that the Chairman of this meeting be Chairman of said General Committee.

The resolutions were adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, I have the pleasure—["Fillmore, Fillmore;" "Order, order"]—I have the pleasure to announce that Mr. DRAYTON has kindly consented to give us one of our national songs, "The Star Spangled Banner." [Loud cheers.] Mr. DRAYTON advanced and sang with much histrionic emphasis this stirring ballad.

When the cheers had ceased there began anew the cries for FILLMORE, amid which Mr. FREDERICK GRAYSON was introduced, and said that he regretted that the distinguished gentlemen who had been called on to address them had been prevented from doing so, in person, by causes which they had no control over—[laughter]—but they had done the next best thing; they had sent from Washington and elsewhere letters expressing their warmest sympathy and encouragement. [Cheers.] Among those received was one from Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, a portion of which he would read.

Cries of "Read all the letter," momentarily interrupted the speaker.

Mr. GRAYSON—It is a short letter, gentlemen.

VOICES—Read it all then. [Laughter.]

Mr. GRAYSON—I will read the whole letter. [Cheers.] The whole letter was then read. It was a private letter, and mainly a statement by Mr. CRITTENDEN of his inability to attend on account of his condition of health and the inclemency of the weather. It concluded thus: "Your good cause will make you triumphant. [Cheers.] God speed you, and your country speed you. If you can succeed without assistance from abroad, it will be all the better. It will have more effect abroad. Have the honor of doing all the work yourselves. There is a mighty power in a good cause. Screw yourselves up to the sticking point, and you will not fail." [Cheers.]

Mr. GRAYSON read the following letter (which was warmly cheered) from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT:

LETTER FROM MR. EVERETT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.

GENTLEMEN—I received your favor of the 30th of January last evening, acquainting me with the formation of the "Constitutional Union Association," and inviting me to the mass meeting to be held, under its auspices, on Saturday next. Engagements of a controlling nature, in this quarter, will put it out of my power to attend the meeting.

I fully concur in the opinion, that the present state of public affairs is of a very critical character. Of the two great parties which now divide the country, the Republican is of necessity purely sectional, and the Democratic, by the force of circumstancs, is rapidly becoming so. The former party does not expect to control a single electoral vote at the approaching election, beyond its sectional limits; the latter, though possessing strength in the central States, is not sure of carrying any one of them. I have no belief that a single election, decided on a purely sectional basis, would cause a separation of the States, but it seems to me equally certain that the Union cannot long subsist after the elections have permanently assumed that character. On the contrary, the hostile feelings already so deplorably active between the two sections of the country, will become more and more intense, till some disastrous occurrence—in itself, perhaps, a slight one—will bring on the catastrophe.

It is in vain to argue against the probability of such an event, because it would be madness to break up the Union. All great national calamities, not caused by foreign violence, are brought about by the madness of men and parties. It is equally vain, in my judgment, to rely upon the West, as a great mediating and controlling power, to prevent separation. No one can think more highly than I do both of the present and the prospective influence of the West over the fortunes of the country. It is the most magnificent heritage ever bestowed by Providence on a nation of civilized men. But I do not see how the West is by force to prevent a rupture of the Union when the two great sections of the country have become so exasperated against each other that they will not cooperate in organizing and carrying on the Government.

What is needed is a spontaneous burst of patriotic feeling from one end of the Union to the other; a revival of fraternal regard between North and South; a willingness to discriminate, in both sections of the country, between the violent words of a few extremists, and the mass of the right-thing and right-feeling citizens; and above all, a conscientious adherence to the Constitution, not, indeed, as a perfect system of government, but as the best we shall ever have, united or separate; and, as I firmly believe, the best ever framed by the wisdom of man.

We are informed that, when Gen. WASHINGTON, as President of the Federal Convention, was about to subscribe the Constitution, he rose from his seat, and after a short pause, uttered these solemn words: "Should the States reject this excellent Constitution, the probability is, that an opportunity will never again offer to cancel another in peace—the next will be drawn in blood." Under this "excellent Constitution" we and our fathers—by friendly coöperation when we have agreed, and by mutual toleration and forbearance when we have differed—have lived for seven years, and grown and prospered beyond all example. If this Constitution shall now or ever be "rejected," and the Union subsisting under it be broken up, the next Constitution, after calamities and woes for which history has no parallel, will be dictated at the mouth of the cannot, by a military chieftain.

In the earnest hope that your deliberations, next Saturday, may tend to the restoration of harmony between good citizens in every part of the country, I remain, gentlemen,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
EDWARD EVERETT.

Messrs. C. C. LATHROP, EDM. C. PERCHIN, FRED. W. GRAYSON, Committee of Invitation.

Mr. GRAYSON—I have, gentlemen, a most eloquent letter from Hon. C. M. CONRAD, which—[Cries of "what about FILLMORE?" varied by calls for "BROOM."] The letter was at length read.

MR. FILLMORE'S LETTER.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 30th ult., inviting me to attend a meeting of the Constitutional Union Association on the 4th inst., has, this moment, come to hand, and I hasten to express my regret that it is not in my power to do so. You say the basis of your Association is "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the law"—noble objects, which have my most hearty approval. [Cheers.] But yet I studiously avoid every appearance before the public, and can only add that I truly wish you success.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

[Cheers.]

Mr. E. C. PERCHIN read a portion of a voluminous letter from JOHN MINOR BOTTS, expanded to the length of an autobiography, and brief communications from ERASTUS BROOKS and ELI K. PRICE, sympathizing with the objects of the meeting, and closed with an appeal to the young men to join the new party.

Mr. C. C. LATHROP followed in an energetic address, denouncing alike the Democrats and Republicans as sectionalits. He proclaimed that the Democratic Party would not dare to nominate a Southern sectionalist at Charleston, but would be forced to present as the Democratic standard-bearer, a national, conservative, Union-loving man, and yet a man that the North would receive as a *safe* man. [Cheers.] During the delivery of his speech there was a continued stream of recoders from the room, though the seats were rapidly refilled. The cries of "Buchanan," "Brown," were renewed, and the audience, although it was now but 9½ o'clock, had evidently become impatient.

Mr. MARK MUNDAY, formerly of Kentucky, was next introduced, amid renewed cries of "BROWN." After alluding to the star spangled banner, the American flag, the flag of our Union, and our glorious Constitution, he asked what had brought them together? The nigger—the eternal nigger. [Laughter, applause, cat-calls, and confusion.] What interest had they in that question? It should be only debatable in territories where Slavery now existed, or where it was proposed to be carried. They should unite themselve into a party to repudiate and damn the nigger question. [Applause, laughter, hisses, cat-calls, and whistling.] The platform of the new party was "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. [Applause.]

The calls for BROOM were again renewed, and while Mr. GRAYSON was in the act of apologizing for the absence of the distinguished speaker expected, stating that Mr. BROOM had refused an invitation to take the platform, when the portly form of the immortal BROWN himself appeared at the rear of the stage. The recognition of his presence was the signal for the most uproarous demonstrations of applause, which were almost deafening, as the ponderous subject of the compliment advanced to the rostrum and doffed his coat. But, as Mr. BROOM was behind the speaker and the chairmaa, they could not see him, and were much embarrassed at the confusion.

Mr. GRAYSON—I was about to say, gentlemen, (BROOM, BROOM) that I appear before (BROOM) you this evening for the purpose of giving you a (BROOM) reason for the absence of (BROOM, BROOM) the distinguished (BROOM) gentlemen who have been invited to speak to (BROOM) you to-night on the subject of (BROOM) the perpetuity of (BROOM) this great (BROOM) and glorious (BROOM) Union. There now sweeps over the hitherto clear sky a (BROOM) cloud portending (BROOM) danger to (BROOM) and it behooves us to take warning and fly the coming (BROOM) storm.

The meeting was evidently becoming excited. Its good humor became uproariously hilarious, and demonstratively obnoxious to the gentleman on the floor, who was obliged to give way to Mr. BROOM.

Mr. BROOM wanted to know what brought them there? [A voice—The nigger.] He proceeded to charge the Republicans with being the authors of the Harper's Ferry outrage, to extol Mr. FILLMORE, and advocate a protective tariff—being most enthusiastically cheered.

The President then announced that head-quarters had been secured, and measures taken to give universality to the opinions expressed to-night. [Applause.] The meeting then adjourned, with cheers for the platform of the new party.

The Last Days of Stephens.

HIS DISCLOSURES IN REGARD TO THE PISTOL—CONFIDENCE IN HIS INNOCENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In compliance with the request of the late JAMES STEPHENS, we have felt it our duty to others thus early to prepare a statement in brief of the last hours of his life.

Wednesday was set apart to endeavor to get him to confess who brought, and for what object, the pistol discovered upon him. In this, on that day, we were thwarted. On Thursday, by agreement with him, our entire attention was directed to his spiritual and eternal welfare—embracing, of course, every effort to lead him to confess the murder of his wife, if guilty. His mind was entirely different from anything we had seen in him for months past. An awful and realizing sense of his condition was evidently experienced. He proposed early in the interview a season of prayer, and asked us especially to ask for grace, that he might unburden his heart; at the close of which, he most earnestly besought God to give him that strength which in his soul he desired to discharge his duty. Rising from his knees he desired a hymn to be sung, and then of his own will, and at no suggestion of ours, desired to say a few words about the pistol. He said it was brought for him to commit suicide; that it would do no good to repeat names, as they who gave it were misguided and knew not what was for his own good. He most solemnly appealed to God, and denied any intent to use it on the Keeper or Warden, or other than the object stated. That he even at one time knelt and determined to use it upon himself, when he felt, as it were, the hand of God, which stayed him; concluding this, he stated: I know nothing of any means used to produce my wife's death. Of this, he begged us to believe, as he said his mind must dwell on other things, and bid us ask him at the last moment, when he had but a second to live, and he would repeat it; having thus spoken he again desired prayer. His confession of sin before God was marked by the presence of the Holy Spirit: he abjured all merit in himself, and plead alone that righteousness which is of Christ. For the first time since the pistol development on Monday, we realized a marked change in the man. No disposition to dwell on the trial, the peculiar and mysterious circumstances of which he had continually spoken before, or the thousand things rumor had ascribed to him, or that peculiar argumentative disposition which had painfully (to us) prevailed with him.

He thus continued in almost uninterrupted prayer, singing and earnestly inquiring upon spiritual things, until about 4 P. M.; at this time we left him with Rev. Mr. CAMP.

At 11½ P. M., we returned and found him sitting in the corridor by the stove, and upon our entrance expressed the most unfeigned joy. He said he had been reading and reflecting upon the moment when the suffering Jesus, in Gethsemane, with soul sorrowing unto death, looking upon the sleepy chosen ones, and asked: "What, could ye not watch with me one hour?" He expressed the lonely anguish of his soul in bitter weepings, but soon changed to a subject of joy, now that he knew we were to be separated no more until 9½ A. M.

After reading portions of the word of God selected from 71st and 37th Psalms, he desired to return to the cell and pour out our souls in prayers. It was a season at that midnight hour, in that fearful place, and under those awful circumstances, that will never be forgot by those who passed their watch that night. Other eyes than those used to weeping can bear testimony to the earnest, simple, pleading supplications that we trust were heard in heaven. The house of the felon was quiet as the house of death, and even the wretched inebriate gave no token of his madness.

From this moment heaven seemed open to him. His longing gaze was ever upward as we paced with him the corridor. His expressions of anxiety to be at "home to dwell with Christ," were approximate to David's "thirsting for God," "yea, for the living God." We were astonished. We had sorrowfully journeyed to the place expecting soul agony as we should attempt to give him consolation. But his frame of mind was far beyond ours, for he was already enjoying that "grace promised sufficient" for him. He endeavored to comfort us; begged us to be satisfied when God had thus poured out the rich means of his grace. He sang joyously, "Rock of Ages," "Jesus, lover of my soul," "Heaven is my Home," many times. Spoke of many friends; touched for a moment on his "Island Home," and offered a soul-cheering tribute to a father's love and careful training. He spoke most affectionately of Gov. MORGAN, and trusted God would reveal to him his innocence; of Judge ROOSEVELT, and begged that we would say his dying prayer should bear testimony before God of his freedom from malice, and he bore this testimony. His anxiety for day-dawn amounted to almost impatience. He begged us with tears in his eyes to have a missionary appointed exclusively for the Tombs. He pleaded that when the last sad office was done for him, we would visit SHEPARD, SANCHEZ and QUIMBO APPO, and indeed all in prison. His earnest pleadings for labor to other souls was indicative of that unselfishness that marks the "new-born." As the hour approached, in lowly humility he pleaded with God for strength. He wished a stone at his grave, and requested us to select a verse of Scripture, so that his tomb might preach Christ. Toward the moment of preparation, amid the frequent entreaties of friends that he would confess, his mind was somewhat disturbed, but he regained his composure and cheerfulness when the Sheriff led him forth. As he made the rapid passage from the cell to the gallows, he repeated, "This is nought to me—I am going home." At the moment before death he answered the question proposed—"I am innocent of the death, or of any knowledge concerning the death of my wife by poison." This was as he had promised, and he has gone to his God.

We are all pressing onward to the judgment seat of Christ. It will be known in that day how much has been done for the praise of man and how little for the glory of God. We solemnly believe, and not without just cause, that JAMES STEPHENS was guiltless of his wife's murder.

HALSEY W. KNAPP,
No. 193 West Thirty-fourth-street.
CHARLES E. SKINNER,
No. 173 East Twentieth-street.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1860.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Card from John B. Dunham.
THE OVER-STRUNG GRAND PIANO CONTROVERSY.

An advertisement has appeared in the daily papers forbidding manufacturers of piano-fortes using the bass over-strings in their instruments.

This card is to inform the public and the manufacturers that the improvement of the over-strings in grand pianos is open to all, and that all the prolonged discussion of their merits as an American invention amounts to nothing, as there is at the present time

AN OVER-STRUNG GRAND PIANO,

MADE IN RUSSIA SEVERAL YEARS AGO, in possession of a gentleman of this City, in whose house it has been for

OVER TWO YEARS.

Parties desiring further information upon the subject can gain it by applying to the undersighed.

The subscriber will continue to furnish the over-strung grand Pianos to all who may desire them.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 183 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co:

GENTLEMEN—The printing establishment No. 113 Fulton and No. 42 Ann-st., occupied by Orrin and Robert Rooney, of the *New York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire.

The stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank bills, were in one of your champion safes, and after being exposed to the fiery ordeal for 30 hours, it has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other safe than yours.

WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Permanent Insurance.

The ALUM PATENT FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

Affords the most perfect SECURITY AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARS of any safe in the world, as it is the ONLY ONE that has been hundreds of times tested by fire and burglars without failing in a single instance to preserve its contents. It is also ENTIRELY FREE FROM DAMPNESS, and does not, therefore, injure books, papers and jewelry, if deposited in it, as all other safes than the ALUM PATENT ARE WELL KNOWN TO DO.

Second-hand Safes of other makers for sale at half their original cost. VALENTINE & BUTLER, NO. 337 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO. P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

The Moral Nature of Man, his relations to Society and to Deity—A Future State—Temptations—How to acquire Respect—Prudence and Circumspection—The true interpretation of Faith, Hope, and Charity. A lecture of the highest interest and importance, to be given by Prof. FOWLER in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock TO-NIGHT.

Wanted—Two good oil and water colorists, who understand retouching Photographs in India Ink and coloring Ivorytypes. None but the best artists wanted, and to such a permanent situation South can be offered. Apply to SCOVILL MANUFACTURING CO., No. 4 Beekman-st.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance locks and crossbars. Also fire and burglar proof sideboard and parlor safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

The "Riggs Truss," besides being water-proof, durable, and always clean, possesses the still greater advantages of saving the cord from injury and of contracting instead of enlarging the openings. No. 448 Broome-st.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines, price $50, complete. Parties not having full amount, can be accommodated. Office, No. 489 Broadway. Agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Superintendent.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, purely Mutual. Office No. 92 Broadway.

MARRIED

HOPSON—COKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 2, by Rev. J. F. Remington, Mr. OLIVER H. HOPSON to FANNY ROSE, eldest daughter of W. Coker, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

ILSLEY—GIBBS.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, by Rev. J. S. Lord, Mr. WILLIAM ILSLEY to Mrs. SARAH P. GIBBS, daughter of Rev. B. H. Pitman, of Albany, N. Y.

CLARK—SMITH.—At Huntington, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 31, by Rev. J. B. Smith. Mr. E. P. Clark, of New-York, to Miss JULIA J., daughter of Woodhull Smith, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BATES.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 4, STEPHEN BATES, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 63 Carmine-st., without further invitation.

O'CONNOR.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 4, ANDREW O'CONNOR, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of his brother, Peter O'Connor, and of his brothers-in-law, James Dempsey and Nicholas Walsh, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) Feb. 6, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 255 Bowery.

BLAUVELT.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 5, MARY G., wife of Cornelius J. Blauvelt, and daughter of Henry Black, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 210 West 18th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Lagrange, Dutchess County, for interment.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 5, ROBERT S. MORRIS, of the firm of Cromwell & Morris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 166 West 17th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on the night of Friday, Feb. 3, MARIA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Daniel L. Jones, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 McKibbin-st., Brooklyn, between Ewen and Leonard sts., this (Monday) afternoon, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 4, N. EVERIT, only son of Rev. N. E. and Eleanor V. D. Smith, aged 7 years, 1 month and 22 days.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Harrison-st., near Court. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BETTS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning, Feb. 4, after a brief illness, MARY FRANCES, wife of Thomas E. Betts, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Feb. 6, from her late residence, No. 109 5th-st.

DALY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 5, ROBERT ALLEN, son of James M. and Frances W. Daly, aged 3 years and 6 months.

GLASIER.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Feb. 5, MARY, daughter of George G. and Sarah H. Glasier, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 77 South 1st-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BRANTINGHAM.—At New-Market, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 3, MARY, wife of Richard Brantingham.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, Peter Brokaw, New-Market, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COLES.—At Fort Wayne, Ind., on Friday, Jan. 28, BETSY H. COLES, wife of Jesse Coles, and eldest daughter of Jesse Kipp, formerly of Westchester County, N. Y.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

WALKER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, at her residence, near Tallahassee, Fla., MARY DOROTHEA, wife of George K. Walker, Esq., and daughter of the late John Carnochan, of Gadsden County, Fla.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 59, Feb. 4, 1860.

49, 33, 36, 11, 51, 61, 2, 26, 1, 39, 54, 24, 37.

Class No. 60, Feb. 4, 1860.

62, 17, 58, 46, 35, 50, 25, 4, 51, 29, 32, 42, 8, 74.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 4, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE INDEPENDENT.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ.,
Author of "Nothing to Wear,"
Contributes a second characteristic article on
FASHIONABLE LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
entitled
FUNGUS AT THE FIRST BALL OF THE SEASON.
Description of the
FUNGUS DIAMONDS, FEATHERS and BROCADES.

ARABELLA described by the author as "enveloped and engulphed in such an abyss of gauze and other vapory and etherial texsures that she looked more like a great puff of steam, blown out of a boiler pipe on a very cold day, than like a young lady of one hundred and forty pounds solid. Fungus, who loves statistics states that when the bills came in from Arnold & Constable's, he discovered that there were fifty yards in Mrs. Fungus' dress (she has to buy a double quantity) and twenty-five in Arabella's. He maliciously reduced this to fe

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE dwelling houses are offered at private sale:
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Near 36th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 30th st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 50th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 51st-st.
SIXTEENTH STREET—Near Broadway.
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 7th-av.
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 8th-av.
TWENTY-SIXTH STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTIETH-STREET—Near 4th-av.
THIRTIETH-STREET—Near 2d-av.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—Near 3d-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near Lexington-av.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near 7th-av.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
For full particulars, apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 60 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, 6¾ inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts, 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE OWNER going to Europe—The very eligibly situated house, with the grounds adjoining, on Gates-av., four doors east of Clason-av. The house is two stories and attic and extension, very conveniently arranged and in excellent order, with garden attached in a high state of cultivation, the whole covering three lots of ground. If desired, the house will be sold separately, the owner retaining the two lots adjoining. Inquire at the premises or at No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York, up stairs.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$4,750. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st, opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, $500. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Brooklyn—The 3-story brick house and two lots of ground, No. 194 Henry-st., Brooklyn. The house is 25x48 feet, with an extension of 16 feet, built in the most substantial manner, and in fine order throughout. The house and one lot will be sold separately if desired. For particulars, apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

BROADWAY AND PINE-ST.—FOR SALE—The property No. 102 Broadway, 22 feet front, by 84 feet deep, connecting with and forming an L on Pine-st., 19 by 45 feet, with the buildings thereon, a desirable location for offices, or banking, or insurance business. Building lots or improved property up town might be taken in part payment. Inquire of A. C. Goodman, No. 32 Beekman-st., or E. H. Ludlow & Co., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square, in 23d-st., a brown-stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. The owner leaves for Europe next Saturday, and from a prompt purchaser will take $18,000, without furniture. A mortgage for $12,500 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The handsome three-story brick house, stone basement, No. 347 Gold-st., near Fulton-av. Railroad, or ten minutes' walk from the ferries. The situation is very pleasant and desirable: the house well built, and adapted for two families, if required. Inquire of H. PARBER, Druggist, corner of Jay-st. and Fulton-av. Railroad.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR UNENCUMBERED lots in New-York or Brooklyn, fifteen first-class dwelling houses, near Fulton-av., and not far from City Hall, Brooklyn, all occupied, and paying upwards of seven per cent. Price from $5,000 to $6,500 each, and one mortgage on each for about 50 per cent of value, except one, which is clear. Offers to exchange must state location and price. Offers at ficticious or trading price will be disregarded. S. B. H., Box No. 3,852 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES, EQUIDISTANT from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. New, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with, by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

LOTS—DESIRABLE FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT or investment, for sale by
SAMUEL EDDY & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.
Lots on 45th, 46th and 47th sts., near 5th av.
Lots on 53d, 54th, 56th and 57th sts., near 5th-av.
Also, several lots on Broadway, between 34th and 59th sts.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of
J. W. FIELDER.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The cottage house and full lot No. 47 East 38th-st, near Madison-av., one of the most desirable locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FULL LOT, AND ONE OF THE best built and most convenient three-story houses in this City, No 407 4th-st., Albion-place; it will be sold cheap; two-thirds can remain on mortgage, and the balance can be secured on other property. Philip Tillinghast, Esq., No. 15 Park-place, owned and occupied it for years. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH SIDE of 56th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. House three stories high, well built, and in good condition; high stoop, water closets, bath room; chandeliers in parlors, and gas fixtures throughout. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GRIST-MILL, WITH EXCELLENT water-power and two acres of land, situate near Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey. The Mill has two runs of French burr stones, and is in first-rate order. Possession given on 1st of April next. Apply to G. BEAUPLAND, Madison, N. J.

A PLOT OF 6 LOTS OF GROUND WANTED, free from rock and good grade, between 95th-st. and 100th-st., and King's Bridge Road and 10th-av., for which a fair price will be paid, in cash, on passing of title. Apply or address to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,600, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,209 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES ON 2D-AV., NOS. 501, 503, 519, 521, 555, 563, 569. All of the above houses are new; are rented so as to pay from 10 to 12 per cent. Also, two of the best corners on the avenue. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH 136½ East 32d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LEASED—TOGETHER or separately, 14 lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st., convenient to North River.
THURBER BAILEY,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON south side 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 23 feet front and 46 feet deep; lot 98 feet 9 inches, with all the modern improvements, and will be sold on reasonable terms and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop brick house No. 78 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. It is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; price, $8,500. Terms easy. Inquire of F. M. SHEPARD, No. 201 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS house No. 8 West 26th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, 20x60, built by days' work; has all the modern improvements. Possession at a week's notice. Price $26,000. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st. New-York.

FOURTEENTH-STREET HOUSE—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A four-story, high-stoop and basement brown-stone front, with the modern improvements, desirably located; price moderate, and terms easy. Inquire of the owner, No. 16 Wall-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEAR 5th-av., west, in one of the best locations in the City; house well built, with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order; for further particulars address A. B., Box No. 1,786 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—The first-class brown-stone front house and lot No. 79 9th-st., 25x60 feet, three stories, high stoop, between University-place and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 30 RUTGERS-st., in perfect order throughout, with the modern conveniences. Can be seen from 10 to 1 o'clock. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS 3 STORY HOUSE 25 x 48 and lot 25 x 90, in fee, No 35 Market st. Apply to C. H. SMITH, No. 15 Nassau st., room No 13.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LANDLORDS.—THE ADVERTISER IS HAVING repeated applications for houses and parts of houses in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Landlords can be supplied with desirable tenants by applying to
ROBT. E. BABB,
Real Estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET BEtween 4th and Lexington avs., two 4-story, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 47 and 49, with all the modern improvements; hard wood stairs, and front blinds and doors of parlor story, and in every way first-class. Call and see. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS.
A LOT IN CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL STORES—THE stores Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Spring-st., 66 feet 8 inches front by 66 feet deep, excellent basements under the whole, all connected by large arches; four large vaults in front. Very desirable premises for a house doing a large business. Will be leased for three years from May 1 next. Apply to the occupants.

TO LET—FROM NOW TILL MAY 1 NEXT, AND probably longer, front and back parlor on first floor, front and back room and two bedrooms on third floor, of house No 18 East 50th st., first brick house east of 5th-av., on the block with Columbia College. Premises in good order, and no papering or painting. Apply on the premises, of SETH W. PECKHAM. Rent $300 per year.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING SITUATED ON the southwest corner of Fourth and Mercer sts. (now occupied by McKensie & O'Hara, plumbers, &c.) The premises will be rented for a term of years. The store and upper floors are large and commodious. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 Tenth-st., near 3d-av.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A DOUBLE cupola house, filled in with brick. Ten minutes' walk of Tremont dépôt. For particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—ALSO, ROOMS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, at No. 55 White-st., 200 feet west of Broadway. Apply to
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 209 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 126 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x100 feet; one 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to
GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS locations in the vicinity of Bond-st. and Broadway, having three fronts. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 121 9TH-ST., NEAR TO and west of Broadway. To be seen between 12 and 1. Inquire of JOHN WELLER, No 713 Broadway. Rent $1,400. Will be painted and put in complete order.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, THE first floor, 25 by 60, of the five-story brick store, No. 104 Centre-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE UPPER FLOORS OF THE building, now being erected on the northwest corner of 4th and Greene sts. Possession given on 1st May next. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 8 Bowery, well fitted up; has been occupied nearly 20 years for the clothing business. Possession can be had soon. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 82 WALL-ST., FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of JUNG & LOSEE, IN the basement; or R. EMERSON, Esq., fourth floor.

TO LET—THE FIRST LOFT OF STORE NO 13 Barclay-st, 25 by 75, beautifully lighted, on a lease of three years. Inquire of J. B. SPELMAN & SON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A MEDIUM-sized house, with lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 4th and 14th sts.; $4,000 or $5,000 can be paid in cash; Possession to be given on or about May 1. The real price, no fancy price, to be stated. Address D. G., No. 698 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2 607 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—FOR A number of years, three or four lofts in a substantial building, for manufacturing purposes. Must be below Chambers-st, and not too far from Broadway. Address F. A. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Westchester County, one mile west from Hart's Corners' Station, Harlem Railroad, 120½ acres of good land, good house, out-buildings new, plenty of fruit, healthy location; a good grass or grain farm, schools, churches, &c., convenient; would trade in part for improved City property. North of 40th-st., and West of 3d-av. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 282 8th-av. If not sold by March will then be rented; no agents need apply.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE ADMINISTRATORS of WM COVERT, deceased, will sell at public auction on Feb. 15, at 12 M., on the premises, situated on the Long Island Railroad, at Westbury, half a mile from the Westbury Station, and 23 miles from New-York, containing 119 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with large and commodious dwelling and out-buildings, nearly new and in good repair. By order of
ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate of Kings County.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Orange County of 125 acres, 44 miles from the City, in a good state of cultivation; new house; other good buildings; also, a man. And wanted to rent, a farm in Connecticut with the stock. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be had, at No. 48 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, within three minutes' walk of the ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND ONE SMALL rooms, handsomely furnished, can be had, with board, if applied for immediately, on very reasonable terms, at No. 724 Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BED room, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SEcond floor front can be obtained upon application at No. 51 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, TO A gentleman, a hall bed-room, in a first-class house. No. 59 West 27th-st.

FURNISHED BED AND SITTING ROOMS (adjoining) to let, to a single gentleman, in 22d-st., near 6th-av.; family consists of three persons; strictly private; no other boarders will be taken; breakfast given if required; house large, containing all improvements and comforts; held on a five years' lease; references exchanged. Address B., Box No. 2,346 Post-office.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom, with large pantries attached, to let, with board; convenient to Broadway; all modern improvements; suitable for a man and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 422 4th-st., called No. 9 Albion-place.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO SECURE permanent board, in a small strictly private family for his daughter, where she can feel at home; West side; terms moderate; first-class reference. Address BOARD, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, with board, by a single gentleman, in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Location above 14th-st., west side. Terms moderate. Address, stating full particulars, D., Box No. 376 Post-office.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—with or without board, for a family or single persons, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A FURNISHED room, without board, at a moderate price, not above Union-square, and a German family preferred who are fond of music. Address H. C., Post-office D.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at 39 East 13th-st.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor. Location unsurpassed. Permanent arrangements and private table if desired. Address C. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED BED-ROOM TO LET, without board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, &c., Cone Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED by L. SILLIMAN IVES, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville. The house is substantially built of brick, with hollow walls, furnished with hot and cold water throughout; bath-room, gas, range, Bartlett's heating furnace, and possessing all the conveniences of a first-class city dwelling, together with sixteen or more lots of ground to suit the purchaser. The position commands a magnificent view extending thirty miles up the North River, and downwards to the Bay. The Hudson River Railroad passes by the premises which are within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; trains are running at all hours north and south, and will convey passengers from Manhattanville in forty-five minutes to the lower part of the City. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to ANDREW J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham-st., or to B. SMITH, 152d-st. and 9th-av., Washington Heights.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy: has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE—PARTLY IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, an unusually valuable and productive property in Westchester County, 20 miles from New-York and 1½ from the Hudson, comprising nearly 300 acres of excellent land, a splendid mansion with all the modern improvements, large farm-house, several neat cottages, commodious barns and out-buildings, hot-house, green-house, and some of the finest graperies in the State. To a gentleman fond of agricultural pursuits no more desirable property could be offered, being of easy access to the City, and yielding a large revenue annually. Maps, with the descriptive particulars, may be seen at either of our offices.
SAMUEL BEMEN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.
DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., 9 Nassau-st. and 13 Pine.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR sale or to rent, with 30 acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The grounds are well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also has a good kitchen-garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit trees in a thrifty, healthy condition; also, many fine ornamental trees about the house. The buildings and premises generally are in good condition, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land or any part of it will be let or sold with the buildings. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON.
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO SECURE A pleasant home for the Summer, within one hour's ride of New-York, can rent a large and commodious house near Astoria, within 3½ miles of Central Park. It is a most desirable and healthy locality, embowered in shade and fruit-trees, with a lawn of five acres, sloping to the Sound, and commanding a view of great beauty. Carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c., attached. And also, if desired, 50 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to
MERRIAM HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island—A cottage, in one of the pleasantest situations on Richmond Terrace, with water right, in full view of the Bay; has large drawing and dining rooms, eight bed-chambers, besides two servants' rooms; has been occupied by the owner for ten years, both Winter and Summer; filled in with brick, double sashes throughout; recently painted and put in order; is within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Price $6,000. Apply to
LESLIE IRVING, No. 7 Nassau-st.

AN UNFURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Wanted to lease, for two or more years, possession to be given on or before the 1st day of April. The health of the locality must be unexceptionable, the dwelling, out-buildings, &c., must be first-class, having from 20 to 30 acres of land attached, all in complete order. Must be within 1½ hours of the City by railroad, and not to exceed 1½ miles from the dépôt. A person having such a place will address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, stating location, description and rent.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., 8 acres on Mountain Side, and near to dépôt, first-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit; pure soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, at or below Tarrytown—one of moderate price, with a good modern house and necessary outbuildings, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, in exchange for a fine four-story brown stone house, eligibly situated between 5th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars and price B. G., Box No. 377, Post Office.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A country residence of medium size, with one or more acres, within an hour's ride of the City on a line of railroad, at moderate rent. Westchester prefered. Address J. CAMPBELL, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 4, stating location, terms, &c.

TO LET AND FOR SALE—IN RAHWAY, N. J., two desirable dwelling-houses, suitable for gentlemen wishing a country residence and doing business in the City. Also, a farm of 30 acres for sale, two miles from Railroad station. For particulars inquire of MARTIN & Co., No. 66 Dey-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome, double, two-story cottage, firmly built, nearly new and beautifully located; an ample supply of choice fruit, berries, grapes and shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of dépôt. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—Two houses and lots, located near the dépôt. Terms made easy. Inquire of J. O. DORR, Tarrytown, or at No 339 Greenwich-st., New-York; or to JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40.000.—A THOROUGH BUSINESS man, with $40,000 cash capital, can enter as an active or special partner (an active partner preferred) with a manufacturing firm that has already that amount invested. The object of a partnership is extension, and thereby monopoly of a trade that has unnaturally been confined to another city because "the right men have not been in the right place." The house can show by their books what they are now doing, and have got the guarantee of the jobbers of this City to buy nowhere else under certain conditions, which conditions are most advantageous to comply with. A man with a large Southern interest would be more desirable. The field of operations is unlimited, and the business respectable, pleasant, and profitable
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
No. 229 Broadway.

A FINE MERCANTILE BUSINESSS OR HOTEL—LOCATION ON LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The subscriber will sell his store with dwelling attached, ice-house, with out-buildings and one acre of land; also, his stock of goods in the store well selected and all salable cheap for cash. Location within thirty miles of New-York by railroad. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash. Railroad station, Farmingdale. Or will rent the above premises for a term of years. It is one of the best locations for a fashionable hotel in the United States, being in full view of the ocean. Apply in person until Feb. 15, to J. H. FORTER, Amityville, L. I. Written communications not answered without a return post-stamp inclosed.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY WANTED.—A gentleman whose time is but part occupied as Secretary of a Company in Philadelphia, would like to have the Agency for some responsible New-York Company or Mercantile house. Ample references both in New-York and Philadelphia. Address M. M., care of James McCully, Philadelphia Post-office.

$2.000.—FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF the death of the proprietor, the old-established wholesale liquor-store, located for the last 25 years at No. 406 Broome-st., with the stock, fixtures, and a lease of two years, from May, 1860, and the good will of the present owners. Is one of the best localities in this City for a first-class bar. Apply at the store.

$10.000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 to $15,000 in a manufacturing business in a neighboring city. The business is highly remunerative, and the demand almost without limit. For particulars, apply, personally or by letter, to G. M. MIRRIELEES & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place.

$40.000.—WANTED A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner, in a business established for the last twenty years. Any one having this amount and being desirous of investing it in business, will please address Box No. 1 782 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—WHEREAS, THE HOUSE of James M. Rankin, in the village of Astoria, was entered on the night of Jan. 28 by burglars, and silver plate and other property stolen therefrom, I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the thieves. By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN McALONEY, President.

FOUND—IN THE BANK OF COMMERCE, A SUM of money. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges, at No 63 Beaver-st., Room No 16.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, NEAR the corner of University-place and 8th-st., a SCARLET SILK SCARF. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 19 University-place.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8.
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION OF CITY, BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS, AND BONDS AND MORTGAGES, under the direction of Stephen Cambreling, Esq., Referee:
$64,500 New-York City 6 per cent. (Central Park) Stock, due 1887, interest quarterly.
10 shares Bank of Louisiana, $100 each.
137 shares Bank of Orange County, $13 each.
60 shares North River Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
One of $8,000, one of $4,000, one of $3,500, two of $3,000 each, all on City property; interest at 7 per cent., payable half yearly.
Further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JAMES M. MILLER
Will sell at auction,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock,
At the Merchants' Exchange,
The following property:
House and lot northeast corner of Bowery and Roosevelt-st.; house and lot northeast corner of Bowery and Madison-st.; house and lot No. 450 Pearl-st., opposite William-st. 70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at the option of the purchaser.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER WILL sell at auction, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, 1860,
At 2 o'clock, at Col. Williams' Hotel, Peekskill,
by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable property:
The beautiful and desirable residence of the late Daniel R. Jones, consisting of a handsome 3½-story dwelling, containing 12 rooms, gas, &c., with extensive piazzas, arbors, carriage-house, &c., situated in the village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., with an acre of ground attached and finely shaded. It is well located and in first-rate order.
The valuable farm in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, N. Y., near Verplanck's Station, and 2½ miles below the village of Peekskill, containing about 80 acres, with several dwellings thereon, well located and ready for immediate improvement. Will be sold in parcels or together.
Terms easy. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday) Feb. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

40 shs. Bank Sing Sing.	100 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.
50 shs. Manuf. & Merch. Bk.	20 shs. Metropolitan Ins.
5 shs. Lamar Ins.	75 shs. Security Ins.
40 shs. Hope Ins.	5 shs. Humboldt Ins.
45 shs. Kings Co. Ins.	20 shs. 6th-av. Railroad.
12 shs. Fire & Marine Ins.	10 shs. Fulton Ins.
100 shs. Hamilton Ins.	10 shs. Excelsior Ins.
10 shs. Imp. & Traders' Ins.	10 shs Columbia Mar. Ins.
50 shs. Beekman Ins.	10 shs. Mercantile Fire Ins.
500 shs. Portsm'th Dry D'k.	30 shs. Wash'ton Fire Ins.
40 shs. Lenox Ins.	10 shs W'msburg City Ins.
100 shs. Am. Coal Co.	10 shs. New World Ins.
20 shs. Commerce Ins.	10 shs. Empire City Ins.
10 shs. Knicker. Stage Co.	10 shs N. Western Ins.
50 shs. N.Y.Con'd Stg. Co.	10 shs. Howard Ins.
100 shs. Keros. Gas-Lt. Co.	150 shs. Sarat'a & Whit. R.
10 shs. Merchants' Ins.	

$5,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 New-York and Harlem 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Green Bay Borough 8 per cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 9. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer, and Stock-Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THAT LARGE plot of ground, 151x100, comprising six lots on the northwest corner of Leonard and Church sts., belonging to the estate of O. Mauran, deceased. FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
LEONARD STREET—The large and valuable lot of ground situated on the northwest corner of Leonard and Church sts., being 26 feet front on Leonard-st., and 100 feet on Church-st., together with the brick buildings thereon erected.
Also, the five lots adjoining on Leonard-st.; each lot being 25 feet front and 100 feet in depth.
TERMS—75 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.
Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
JAMES E. MAURAN, Executor.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Edward Green, Esq., Executor of Garret Green, deceased:
House and lot No. 100 Greenwich-av.
House and lot No. 264 West 28th-st.
House and lot No. 256 West 44th-st.
House and lot No. 82 West 47th-st.
Two vacant lots south side of 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One vacant lot north side 68th-st., 147 feet west of Broadway.
Two vacant lots south side of 83d-st., 225 feet west of 9th-avenue.
For maps and further information apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st., or to B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE WATER-STREET PROPERTY—To close an estate. E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
WATER-STREET—The two first-class four-story brick stores, coped with granite, known as Nos. 296 and 298 Water-st.; lots each 25 feet 4 inches by about 105 feet; the stores cover the entire lots, and are built in the most substantial manner for the storage of the heaviest descriptions of merchandise. The property is leased to a first-class tenant, at an annual rental of $4,000, to the 1st of May, 1863, and is located in a section of the City rapidly improving in value. There is a mortgage on the property of $15,000, at 6 per cent., which can remain for five years. The sale will be absolute to the highest bidder, to close an estate. Maps may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st, a large and valuable collection of ancient Italian oil-paintings, formerly the property of an Italian nobleman; they are in their original state, comprising about 200 pictures, some in carved frames. Many of these pictures are of the highest class masters, viz.: Zucherelli, Caravagio, Van Dyck, Dominichio, Lorenzin, Macchi, Messina, Pagani, Ostade, Leniero, Gurillo, Ramano, Loca, and many artists whose works have seldom been brought to this country. They are now on exhibition in our Gallery. Those who are fond of ancient pictures will have an opportunity which seldom occurs for selecting works of real merit.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order Geo. N. Sanders, Esq., Navy Agent. A large quantity of oakum dust, manilla rope, shakings, wrought iron trimmings, canvas clippings, a number of adzes, anvils, braces and bits, brushes, scale beams, dish covers, chisels, table covers, drums, drum-heads, fire engines, forges, filters, gridirons, gimblets, gauges, fish hooks hammers, hoops, hose, tea kettles, knives, locks, lanterns, planes, life-preservers, saws, tin trumpets, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. List and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NOS. 9 AND 11 ATTORNEY-STREET—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of William Chardavoyne, deceased, the two commodious two-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st., west side, between Division and Grand sts. The houses are in good order, have gas and Croton water, and are well adapted for the residences of genteel private families. Lots each 18 9x100. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, by order of the Trustees of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, at 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable lots of land on the south side of 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st., or to B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, AND earthen ware. Large and positive cash sale of goods, just landed, by J. S. H. Bartlett, auctioneer. TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st., a stock worthy the notice of dealers, well packed for shipping.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture of a house; carpets. Tuesday, at No. 605 Houston-st., all the furniture, &c., in the house.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Pailliasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS AND UPHOLSTERERS. Cheap, comfortable and wholesome Beds for the million. The Robertson Patent, for cotton, felt or plush mattresses, has recently been extended for the term of seven years. The reputation of this mattress is now permanently established, and generally conceded to be superior in every respect to wool, hair, husk, moss or any other kind of bed in use. From the nature of the material used and the manner of constructing them, they are perfectly clean and healthy, free from all vermin or pestiferous odors and retain their elasticity and softness for any length of time, and can be made at one half the cost of hair. The subscriber is now prepared to grant licenses to responsible parties for the manufacture and sale of the same on favorable terms.
G. B. HARTSON, No. 104 Pearl-st., New-York.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife, Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife, Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix, and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-law7wM JOHN GANSON, Plaintiff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife; Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased; and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated, Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859. JOHN GANSON,
d26-law7wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes and Ann G. Wilkes, his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay, his wife; Henry Winsor, the Assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was, on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-law7wM JOHN GANSON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife, Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay, his wife, Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-law7wM JOHN GANSON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife; Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the city of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859. JOHN GANSON,
d26-law7wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—CATHARINE FRENCH against JOSEPH HOLMES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the 9th day of November, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 21, 1859. S. M. RAYMOND, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 61 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1860.
RAYMOND & KNOX,
j9-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH T. CONKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
ja9 law6mM* SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 10th of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
VINCENT W. BATE, No. 835 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 61 Barrow-st.,
ja9-law6mM* Executors.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 8, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason-work, carpenter-work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house, one hundred feet east of the corner of 79th-st. and 3d-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposals; and none others will be considered. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
THOMAS McMANUS, } Building
MICHAEL FALIHEE, } Committee

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BRITISH AGENCY.—J. M. STEVENS, LAW Agent for Great Britain and Ireland, No. 17 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, devotes exclusive attention to the tracing and recovering of property in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with references, sent on receipt of stamps.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will deliver the fifth lecture of the course on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Subject—*Epicurus, the Philosopher of the World.* Doors open at 7, lecture at 8. Admission 25 cents. S. GRISWOLD, M. D.,
A. F. DOW, Sec. Chairman of Lecture Committee.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session in the room O F. Hall corner Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIS, Grand Scribe.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1860, at the rooms of the Institute, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., at noon. Subjects before the Club, "Seedling Fruit and Forest Trees," "Hot beds and Spring Vegetables." Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free. HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RARE OLD BRANDIES,
CHOICE MADERIA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand, and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray-st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

ROCKWELL'S PURE GRAPE AND BLACKBERRY WINE, for which Gold and Silver Medals were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute. Sold by E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399 511 and 756 Broadway, N. Y.; R. J. DAVIES, No. 260 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, by the producer, in kegs of five gallons or over, at $2 per gallon, and in bottles at $8 per dozen delivered in New York free of charge.
F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISkies, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

MEDICAL.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER
Cures all derangements of
THE LIVER, THE SECRETIONS,
THE KIDNEYS, THE GLANDS
THE DIGESTION, THE CUTANEOUS SURFACES.
Also, rheumatism, gout, gravel, gleet, and all kinds of strictures. An immediate and unfailing "Soberific." Sold by ALL Druggists, in well-corked bottles.
Wholesale Agent, S. T. THOMPSON,
No. 618 Broadway, Room No. 4, up stairs.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 126 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
FEVER AND AGUE AND ALL FEVERS cured with India Chologogue, Deshler's Pills. Each $1 50 and $1.
SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam; Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.
No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the author of this popular book, returns to his resident office at Saratoga Springs the 1st of May. Let no one who has a difficult disease of long standing fail to consult him at once. Thousands of supposed incurable cases have been cured by his medicines and electricity. He gives no minerals. He is effecting miraculous cures in this City by his common sense practice. Winter Office No. 546 Broadway, (next door to Dusseldorf Gallery,) New York. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. Invalids at a distance can consult him by letter. His Book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to those who remit $1. Address as above.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequalled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WELLING'S WORM, DIURETIC AND Condition Powders, made after veterinary physicians' recipes, are very efficacious when given to horses suffering from Inflammation of the Lungs, Heaves, Worms, Surfeit, Moulting, or when hide bound. Testimonials from farmers, City railroad men and other owners of horses, with directions for use, may be had on application to SAMUEL S. WELLING, Apothecary, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The trade supplied at $4 per dozen, large boxes of one dozen doses each. Retail price 50 cents per box.

IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?—Yes, by any means but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. There is no person advertising as a "former sufferer," &c., who hasn't purloined it from my notices and circulars while they neither know how nor care to cure you. Before commencing any treatment learn how the writer cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others.
Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guarantied, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 513 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

VALUABLE MACHINERY.—TO GUN MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—HARTFORD, CONN.—To be sold, by private sale, until the end of March, unless sooner disposed of, the following valuable machinery, late in use by Messrs. Robbins & Lawrence, for manufacture of Minié-rifle barrels, Enfield pattern, under contract with the British Government, viz.: One steam-engine, 40-horse power, fourteen trip-hammers; twenty-six milling machines; twelve rifling machines; together with a proportionate number of lathes, power and hand; reaming, boring and polishing machines, machines for other purposes, and drill and power presses. A set of tools and cutters, adapted to the above manufacture, belongs to each machine. For sale likewise, a large assortment of tools for general purposes.
The above machinery is in excellent order, and much of it adaptable for general manufacturing purposes. May be seen at the Sharp's Rifle Manufactory, Hartford, on application to Mr. LAWRENCE, on the premises. A catalogue is being prepared. For particulars, apply to R. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., as above; JOHN HOOKER, Esq., State Bank Building, Hartford; or, HENRY WHITTAKER, Esq., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS,

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
JANUARY FIRST, 1860.
Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan 1, 1859			$3,001,920 91
Received Premiums in 1859	$685,390 58		
Received for Interest, 1859	191,426 95		
Total Receipts for 1859	$876,817 53		
Paid Claims, by death	$208,354 00		
Paid Policies surrendered	25,772 28		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	32,881 44		
Paid Commissions to Agents	48,059 88		
Paid Physicians' fees	5,350 78		
Paid Annuities	905 50		
Paid Dividends during the year	156,832 17	$478,156 05	$398,661 48
Net Balance January 1, 1860			$3,400,582 39

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$55,725 87
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	2,091,881 68
Premium Notes on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest	1,149,151 15
Real Estate	59,273 77
Loans on Scrip	6,118 61
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	38,431 31
Total Assets	$3,400,582 39

Net Accumulation Jan 1, 1860	$3,400,582 39
Total Amount of Dividends paid to January 1, 1860	$1,318,359 43
Claims, by Death, paid to Jan. 1, 1860	$2,154,853 55

The *new* business of the Company for the year 1859 shows *an increase of sixty per cent. over that of any one of the past ten years.* The premiums received are over one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) *more* than those of 1858, while the losses are thirty eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars ($38,350) *less.*

The Directors have declared a dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered THE PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1858.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOS. B. JACKSON, M. D., Med. Adviser, Newark.
Prospectuses, &c., furnished without charge.
Dr. STEWART attends at the office *daily*, from 1½ to 2½ o'clock.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-street, New-York.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets, Jan 1, 1859		$1,595,901 56
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1860	$465,434 73	
Amount of interest received and accrued Jan. 1, 1860	71,517 71	
Net amount of rents received and accrued Jan. 1, 1860	7,288 97	
Amount of endowment premiums	142 81	564,384 22
Total		$2,160,285 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$242,046 65	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, &c.	35,647 09	
Amount paid for canceled notes, and return premiums on canceled policies, and for purchased policies	28,032 95	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	15,241 62	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to Physicians and Trustees	16,488 52	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges, and office expenses	6,628 05	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c.	49,068 66	393 152 54
		$1,767,133 24

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$31,305 49
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	258,870 79
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	132,450 04
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	583,998 39
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on Life Policies bearing interest	75,315 85
Quarterly and semi annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1860	20,550 38
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1860	36,488 77
Rents accrued up to Jan 1 1860	1,708 34
Premiums on policies in hands of agents	26,415 19
	$1,767,133 24

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1860, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREER,
ALF. FREEMAN, M. D.,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	PLINY FREEMAN.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	

Medical Examiners, { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Second Mortgage Bonds,
Income Bonds,
And Stock,
Bought by
E. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860. No. 39 William-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.
Branch office, No. 473 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 26th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, of $22,500 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable 25 years after dates. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees. H. P. KIDDER, }
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 402 4th av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND,	WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	JOHN D. SCOTT,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	JAMES HOY,
HERMANN MARCUSE,	ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
THOMAS ACHELIS,	
EDWARD SCHELL,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.
W. TITUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1860.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRVING BANK are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 6. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANL. V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that day of February.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

TO THE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO—(Late Chicago Mississippi Railroad Co.)—The agreement between the different classes of Bondholders, as prepared and recommended by the Committee appointed at a meeting of Bondholders, Dec 23, 1859, and unanimously adopted, is now ready for signature, and can be found at the office of Charles Congdon, Receiver, No. 28 Cliff st. The time limited within which it may be signed will expire March 20, 1860. A sufficient number of the Bondholders have signified their assent to it, to justify the Committee in believing that there is no reasonable doubt of its being adopted, and fully carried out. The Committee appointed for that purpose will call a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement, to be held at the Metropolitan Bank, on the 21st day of March 1860 at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing the Trustees or Attornies therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting.
CHARLES MORAN, } L. A. VAN HOFFMAN, } WILLIAM HOGE, } Committee. E. C. READ, } N. PECK, }

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY the 7th day of February, 1860, at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1860.
MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ELECTION.—THE ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, 44th-st. and 6th-av., Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital $150,000
Surplus over 47,000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 24, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared from the earnings of the canal a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK and TWO PER CENT. upon the CONSOLIDATED STOCK. Both dividends payable on and after the first Tuesday (7th day) of February, at the office of the Company at Jersey City, or to stockholders residing in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., there. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to Feb. 7
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, FEB 1st, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of three and a-half per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 13th inst inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, 31 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 13th February, prox.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, Feb. 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after Monday the 13th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 14th inst.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable out of the earnings, on and after the 9th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on the 13th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb 6, and April 6.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. A new quarter commences on MONDAY, Feb. 6. Pupils are received at any time, and furnished with full or partial board at the Institute, if desired. Circulars and any further information will be furnished by the Principals.
ALFRED GREENLEAF,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 3. EDWARD E. BRADBURY.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address by note LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

THE MEZZOFANTI SYSTEM OF TEACHING Foreign languages is the most successful one known. By this system, gentlemen and ladies may learn during the Winter months
THE SPANISH OR ITALIAN LANGUAGE.
For more particulars, see Saturday's *Times.* Apply to F. ALBA. 32 21st-st, between Broadway and 4th-av.

AT $5—BOOK-KEEPING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No 609 Broadway, teaches double entry practically, on plans of real business. This plan will make better book-keepers in 10 lessons than the old "text-book systems" do in three months. Four $5 seats vacant. Apply this day before 8 P. M., for $5 seats.

FRENCH CLASS.—$2 A MONTH.—MME. A. GRIEUSNARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable reference. No. 43 West 13th-st.

$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 24. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $2 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.—The Spring session of twenty-one weeks will commence on Feb. 3. This is a favorable time to enter this seminary. For particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR A FEW children in a private family, where they will receive the most careful attention and the most tender treatment, may be heard of by application to HOME, Box No 160 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME AND COMPLETE collection of minerals, especially European, put up in a neat oak chest of drawers, for a school or an amateur. Inquire at CLARK & AUSTIN'S, No. 3 Park-row.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching and is perfectly acquainted with the English and French languages, conversationally and grammatically, also the rudiments of Italian, with writing and arithmetic, wishes to get the management of a school of private tuition, or as interpreter in a dry goods store. Can give most respectable City reference. May be seen at No. 130 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., every day for a week, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

A LADY, A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE first institutions in the country, and experienced in teaching, desires a position either in a school or family. Is qualified to instruct in the higher English branches, French, Latin, Spanish, Painting, &c. Can produce the best of testimonials. Address L. H. E., care of J. H. Hart & Co., No. 228 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO HAS PART OF her time disengaged would like to meet with some pupils for English, music, drawing, or languages; the upper part of the City prefered. Unexceptionable references given. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A BOSTON LADY, WITH EXCELLENT testimonials wishes a situation as governess in a family or teacher of piano-forte and singing in a school. Address Miss GARDNER, No. 91 Warren-st., Boston.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st., Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 3:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th st.
For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:10 P. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany, Mail train—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:10 P. M., Express train.
9 A. M.—Mail connects at Chatham for all stations on Western Railroad.
3:30 P. M.—Express also connects at Chatham with a train for stations as far as Pittsfield.
Baggage checked for the Mail and Express corner of White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 1:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2. North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schraalenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung bass,)
The most graceful in form, and the best-toned horizontal piano in the world.
The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin,—"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms No. 549 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt
$45, $50, $160, $185, $225, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

A SUPERB FULL 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, elegantly finished, with round corners, richly inlaid, beautifully lined with satin wood and white holly, has not a blemish about it, beautiful sweet-toned, diagonal bar, with maker's unexpired warrantee; has scarcely been used at all. The owner will sell it $100 less than cost price. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st. Will be sold at a dead bargain for cash.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusive of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

ALTO SINGER—ONE WHO IS ACCUSTOMED to the Church service, has a deep voice, and reads well, desires an engagement in this City or Brooklyn. Address Mrs. L. R. SMITH, Brooklyn Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris, and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool, by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J BOYD
WEST POINT,	SWITZERLAND,	PHENIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA.

Making together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application: if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo and Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt GEO W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot and porportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'ay, Feb. 8 1860.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 22, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL.
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on or about the 4th February and 3d March—that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana 15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK for Havana, *via* Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Letters for Havana will be received at the office of the Company, No. 4 Bowling-green, until 2 o'clock.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida *via* Savannah, Ga.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:
New-York to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah $15.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Pier No 13, North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, Northampton and Towns on the Line of Vermont Railroads.—Fare to New Haven, $1. The ELM CITY, Capt Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25 E. R., on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New Haven on alternate nights (except Sundays,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge. Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, Agent Pier No. 25 E. R., New York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, &c., *via* steamer ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb. 1, 11½ A. M.; 2, 12½ P. M.; 3, 1½ P. M.; 4, 3½ P. M.; 6, 6½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 7, 6 A. M.; 8, 6 A. M.; 9, 6½ A. M.; 10, 7 A. M.; 11, 9 A. M.; 13, 9½ A. M.; 14, 11 A. M.; 15, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily at 4 o'clock P. M.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON
AND
PACIFIC COAST
Will be dispatched on MONDAY next, at 2 P. M., by the North Atlantic Steamship Co's steamer
BALTIC,
connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS
through to SAN FRANCISCO, greatly in advance of the mails.
No freight, except small parcels, received on the sailing day.
LETTERS IN GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till 1 o'clock on Monday.
Letters sent by our express are delivered at San Francisco from THREE TO SIX DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAILS.
Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections and cash advances made on goods.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No 82 Broadway.
Jan. 30, 1860.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS.—Mad. MARTENSE, of Paris, desires to inform the ladies of New York that her establishment combines three distinct departments, viz.:
DRESSMAKING unsurpassed in style and finish.
UNDER CLOTHING in all its variety.
GENERAL FAMILY SEWING.
And that while everything made is warranted to please the most fastidious in every respect, her charges are more moderate than can possibly be afforded by establishments with more restricted business and facilities. The most dispatch and most rigid adherence to punctuality will always be observed.
Able assistants, speaking French, English, German, and Spanish always in attendance. References to best families in this City.
Sewing Machines and Operators sent into families by the day or week. MADAME MARTENSE,
No. 189 Greene-st., two doors north of Bleecker.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO NIGHT
WILL BE PRESENTED
An adaptation, by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, of Charles Dickens' beautiful home story.
OLIVER TWIST.
Written in the early bloom of his genius, while his profession of reporter brought him—happily for the world, and what is beautiful within it—in daily contact with strange scenes and strange men and strange manners, the story of Oliver Twist develops more strongly than any other of Dickens' works that passion for picture, that large and loving humanity, that deep sympathy with human suffering, and all that is good and noble, however poor and lowly, on this earth, which has made his name, in a thousand of households, a name of blessing, and stamped him as the most earnest champion now living of family life and virtue, and the eternal foe of selfishness and vice. Long before aught of his found a home in print, little Paul, and little Nell, and little Oliver, had found a home in his big heart, and there he warmed them and warmed them, until the fire caught the mind, and the mind touched the heart and forth sprang a story, a story full of all those sad things, and gay things, he had met in his daily walks in life, full of quaint fancies and genial figures, full of small angel voices and little merry bells and cheerful crackling fires, full of poor little children cast helplessly on cold, cold streets, and of ogres and fiends in human shape, who beat them and kept them to hard work—full, in fact, of all the features of London humanity, as seen by Charles Dickens. Full of such is the story of
OLIVER TWIST,
Which has been adapted for the stage by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, and will be presented at the Garden on
THIS (Monday) NIGHT, Feb 6.
All the great acting is simply individual nature directed by mimetic art and the extraordinary adaptability of the great artists now gathered at the Winter Garden to represent the powerful types of characters contained in the story, first suggested to Mr Jefferson the revival and fresh adaptation of this drama, which it may be remembered, created on its production at the Park many years since, so strong an excitement. The character of Nancy Sykes, then played by Charlotte Cushman, being the character in which she first clutched her dramatic crown, will be sustained by
MATILDA HERON
Fagin, the Jew, and Bill Sykes will find representatives in
J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and GEORGE JORDAN,
and never perhaps, as a whole, did characters fall into the hands of artists better fitted to them than those who will constitute the dramatic picture on Thursday night.

Matilda Heron	as	Nancy Sykes
J. W. Wallack	as	Fagin, the Jew
George Jordan	as	Bill Sykes
T. B. Johnston	as	The Art'ul Dodger
George Holland	as	Bumble
Mrs. W. R. Blake	as	Mrs. Corney
Ione Burke	as	Oliver Twist
Mr. J. H. Stoddart	as	Mr. Brownlow
Mrs. J. H. Stoddart	as	Mrs Bedwin

Mr. Cline as Toby Cracket; Mr Ponisi as Fang; Mr. Brown as Noah Claypole; Mr Tree as Charley Bates; Miss Secor as Rose Maylie; Miss Gimber as Charlotte; Miss Waters as Susan.
The scenery for this drama has been painted by
MR. HAYS,
MR. RIVIERE,
MR. PERKINS.
The descriptive music has been composed by
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Box book open fourteen days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
ENTIRE SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT,
And Every Evening till further notice,
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Adapted expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Pierrepont Edwards and Lester Wallack.
Music by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
The Scenery entirely new, by Isherwood.
PROLOGUE.
Manuel, Marquis de Champcey ...... Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army) ...... Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house) ...... Mrs. Walcot
THE DRAMA.
Manuel (stewart to M. Laroque) ...... Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets ...... Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevannes (a man of the world) ...... Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer) ...... Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic) ...... Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary) ...... Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd) ...... Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri ...... Mr. Oliver
Louis ...... Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar) ...... Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter) ...... Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family) ...... Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess) ...... Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl) ...... Miss Fanny Reeves
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.
PROLOGUE.—Paris—Manuel's apartment.
ACT 1.—Brittany—Parlor and terrace, with view of the park at the Chateau Laroque.
A LAPSE OF TWO MONTHS.
ACT 2.—The park and Chateau Laroque in the distance.
ACT 3.—Interior of a lofty tower in the ruins of Elfin, with extensive view of the Breton country—Moonlight.
ACT 4.—1. Drawing-room in the Chateau Laroque. 2. Apartment in the Chateau.
LAPSE OF SOME MONTHS.
ACT 5.—Salon opening on the gardens and grounds of the Chateau.
THE GARDENS AND CHATEAU BY NIGHT, SUPERBLY ILLUMINATED.
Box Book now open, six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1860.
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS.
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatized expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN,
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lauder's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian, and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story, by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COCK'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
FOURTH WEEK
of
THE GRAND EXHIBITION!
On MONDAY, Feb 6, 1860,
FIRST REPRESENTATION IN AMERICA
OF THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT
THE MERRY SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND!
as it was originally represented at Astley's London Amphitheatre; produced with the entire costumes, music, properties, and general appointments, which insured its successful run at that famous establishment.
In the course of the pageant will be introduced a graphic illustration of an
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE.
The poetic May-day festivities—the May-pole and Morris dances—the Coronation of the Queen of May—the grotesque Minstrels—the Jugglers and Mummers—together with the games, exercises, and ceremonials belonging to that time-honored festival.
A new scene painted by Mr. Maeder, representing an English landscape, is among the surroundings of this elegant pageant.
The full-blooded and thoroughly trained
BARB ZAIDEE,
Will be performed by Mlle. ELLA ZOYARA.
Court Jester .... Mr. J. Pentland.
Mr JAMES ROBINSON,
The unrivaled Horseman of both worlds,
In his great Challenge Act.
THE BROTHERS HANLON,
in their chaste and elegant Gymnastics.
THOMAS HANLON
will repeat his thrilling and artistic aerial flights and evolutions upon
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE.
Mlle ELLA ZOYARA
in her truly great act of equestrianism. Besides which, are the performances of Messrs Dugerney, Charlton, Master Barclay, Mlle Heloise, together with all the other brilliant attractions of this matchless troupe.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEES
on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Doors open at 6½; performances commences at 7½.
Boxes 50c.; Orchestra chairs, $1; Private boxes, $5 and $6.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DION BOURCICAULT'S play of
THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON! THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON! THE OCTOROON!
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THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON!
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
Gotten up in a style of superior finish and perfection, FROM THE AUTHOR'S COPY, with entirely New Scenery, by W. Wallace and assistants.
Original Music, by Mollenhauer.
Costumes, by R. Walker and assistants.
Effects, by Charles Burns.
Properties, by Charles Wilson.
All prepared expressly for this representation, while, to give due effect to the overture and music, the
ORCHESTRAL STRENGTH WILL BE GREATLY AUGMENTED,
comprising eminent solo performers, and led by Mr. Alexander Tyte. The entire play will be produced in the excellent manner which won it so much applause at the WINTER GARDEN, and the cast of characters will embrace
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
It will be presented
EVERY EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK, THIS WEEK,
MONDAY, Feb 6, to SATURDAY, Feb 11, 1860,
and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, (and not at 3 o'clock, owing to the length of the play.)
THE OCTOROON
will exhibit in the
1st Act—The Plantation of Terrebonne.
2d Act—The Landing at the Atchafalaya.
3d Act—Parlor and Hall at Terrebonne, with the thrilling SLAVE SALE, in which Zoe is sold for twenty-five thousand dollars.
4th Act—The boiler-deck of the Magnolia; including the Lynch Trial—the Shed on Fire—the BURNING OF THE STEAMER—The Canebrake—The Cedar Swamp—The Vision of the Landing—Little Paul's Grave.
DEATH OF THE OCTOROON!
MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the comedy of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY; Dancing and the farce of GUY GOODLUCK, Esq.
Wax statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents, Living Kangaroos, Seals, &c., beautiful Aquaria.
Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents; parquette, 13 cents extra.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIS EVENING.
MISS PATTI'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES,
Prior to her departure for Europe in the early Spring.
NOTICE—In consequence of the limited stay of the Opera in New-York—contracts having already been signed for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington—there will be
A DIFFERENT OPERA EVERY EVENING.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
MISS PATTI IN A NEW ROLE.
First night this season of Bellini's celebrated opera of
I PURITANI.
With the following great and complete cast.
Miss PATTI'S first appearance as .... ELVIRA
BRIGNOLI'S first appearance as .... ARTURO
FERRI'S first appearance as .... RICARDO
SUSINI'S first appearance as .... GEORGIO
The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, Siebell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and Breusing's.
On WEDNESDAY, second night of Miss PATTI.
On THURSDAY, first night of Weber's celebrated opera of DER FREYSCHUTZ will be produced with a complete cast, including
COLSON, Mad. STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI, JUNCA.
A magnificent new scene, with new machinery, has been painted by CALYO for the incantation scene.
On SATURDAY, Feb 11, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND PATTI MATINEE.
GRAND MATINEES.
In consequence of the limited stay of the Opera, there can only be given TWO Matinées before Easter Monday, the first on Saturday, Feb 11, and the second and LAST on Saturday, Feb 18. Miss PATTI will sing at the first Matinée, on SATURDAY NEXT.
NOTICE.—The heating apparatus has been improved during the Recess, in order to render the temperature of the Academy, even during the coldest weather, as pleasant as that of any middling-sized drawing-room.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR,
444 BROADWAY. 444
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; performances to commence at 7½ o'clock.
WEBB SISTERS' THEATRE
Will RE-OPEN on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1860, with the following popular artists.
Miss ADA WEBB, Miss EMMA WEBB.
Miss MAGGIE HAIGH, MISS HATTIE OSBORN,
Miss LE BRUN,
Mr. W. M. O'NEIL,
Mr. W. M. WARD, Mr. WHEELOCK, Mr. T. LEIGH.
Miss ADA PRICE
formerly principal danseuse at the Broadway Theatre.
Comedy, Farce and Musical Melange.
Four popular dances.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6,
The performance will commence with
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove, Miss Lucille | Maggy Rosely, Miss Helen
Harry Jordan .... Mr. J. G. Hanley
Concluding with
STATE SECRETS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—585 BROADWAY.
MARDI 7, FEVRIER 1860,
PICCOLET.
BRUNO LE FILEUR.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, GEORGE CHRISTY'S great Farce of the
BLACK STATUE.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of JAKE. M. GUSTAVE BIDAUX, first baritone of the Italian Opera, &c. Mr. F. WILLMARTH, the great ballad singer.
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
in all its shades and phases
New Songs, Acts and features by the entire Company.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Performance THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING of that wonderfully-educated Pony, Black Diamond, performing Pony Prince Romeo, Monkey Jocko, the pony rider, laughter-provoking Maltese Jack, Educated Mule Osceola, Great War-Elephant Hannibal.
Prof. LANGWORTHY'S Wild Lioness, and other animals.

PROF. JOHN W. S. HOWS'
LAST READING of his course of selections from SHAKESPEARE, THE POETS AND HUMORISTS, On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 7, at 8 o'clock.
At Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets 50 cents. At the door, and at Messrs. Appleton's bookstore.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—EIGHTEENTH SEASON, 1859-'60.—The third Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at the Academy of Music, on which occasion the following eminent artists will appear: Madame COLSON and Mr. S. B. MILLS, Piano. Conductor, Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Shartenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—The children of the Memorial Sunday School will give a concert in Palace Garden Hall, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1860. They will be assisted by the Tremaine Family, young vocalists from Brooklyn, "whose musical talents are the surprise of all who hear them." Admission 25 cents. Commence at 7½ o'clock; doors open at 6½ o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

ROSSITER'S
THREE LARGE SCRIPTURAL PICTURES.
JEREMIAH, NOAH, MERIAM.
Now on exhibition, cor. Broadway and 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, THE great Orator of the West, and Champion of the Rights of Man, will deliver a Lecture on the
DUTIES OF HUMAN GOVERNMENT,
At the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church,
Near Division-st.,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.
Critical Periods in the History of the United States Government—Exciting Scenes in Congress, experienced during the past Thirty Years.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the drug-store of WM. F. LINDLEY, corner East Broadway and Market-st., E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., and at the door.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

PROF. YOUMANS' LECTURES.
Prof. YOUMANS will give the THIRD LECTURE of his Course,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.
Subject—*Radiant Influences of the Universe—Chemistry of the Stars.* Illustrated by diagrams.
Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER—Both instructive and interesting, before the Young Men's Christian Lyceum, next MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1860, at the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. Subject—*Ups and Downs in Life—a Romance of Louis Phillippe and Louis Napoleon.* Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal music, book and drug stores, and at the door.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION!—A lecture by Rev HENRY WARD BEECHER will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9 1860, in the N. P. Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., (Dr HATFIELD'S,) to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Politics and Religion.* Tickets 25 cents.

MR. JAMES MATHESON WILL DELIVER his fourth lecture in the Bleecker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 6, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Romanism versus Civil and Religious Liberty.* The A. P. A. specially invited to attend. Admission 10 cents.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN WILL BE VINDICATED by the Great Apostle of Liberty, Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 6, at the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, near Division-st. Tickets 25 cents.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.—THE Hon JOHN A. DIX will lecture before the Society, at their rooms, No. 472 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The War of the United States with Tripoli.*

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HUBBARD & BURGESS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN M. HUBBARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1860. WALTON BURGESS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, having this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HUBBARD, BURGESS & CO., will continue the business of the late firm, (books and stationery,) in connection with the straw goods business, and have taken the lofts No. 78 Reade and No 99 Church-st.
JOHN M. HUBBARD,
WALTON BURGESS,
EDMUND B. FAY,
CHARLES E. McGINLEY,
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1860. FRED. V. HAMLIN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JACOB BROMBACHER & SON is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by BROMBACHER & DEPEW.
JACOB BROMBACHER,
CHARLES BROMBACHER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROMBACHER & DEPEW, and will continue the business of Jacob Brombacher & Son, at the old stand, No. 78 Cliff-st.
CHARLES BROMBACHER,
E. HOLBROOK DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP existing under the firm of ROBBINS & APPLETON expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be continued by the undersigned without change of the firm name, ROYAL E. ROBBINS becoming a general partner from this date.
HENRY A. ROBBINS,
DANIEL F. APPLETON,
ROYAL E. ROBBINS, of Waltham, Mass.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO. expires this day.
Mr. E. G. HOWE retiring, the business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of KETCHUM, SON & CO.
MORRIS KETCHUM, EDMUND G. HOWE,
T. BELKNAP, Jr., F. M. KETCHUM.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the Republican Caucus.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

ASPECTS OF NATIONAL POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 5.

The Republican Caucus completed its nominations yesterday, with the exception of the Printer; but there seems some doubt as to the success of nominees. New-England claimed the Doorkeeper, and it was urged that to give New-York the office would not be a fair geographical division of spoils, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey having Speaker and Clerk, hence the nomination of Mr. MARSTON, late a Clerk in the Treasury Department. The West claimed the Postmaster, and secured the nomination for Mr. LUCAS, of Illinois. Messrs. TAPPAN and HALE were MARSTON's working friends. The printing is still in abeyance, and will likely be disposed of by appointing a Committee to harmonize interests by dividing it.

The Republicans declare their purpose to push the public business, and adjourn at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. BURCH, of California, will to-morrow bring before Congress the memorial of the Pacific Railroad Convention, preparatory to a speedy introduction of a bill reflecting the views of that Convention. There seems to be no doubt of the passage of the bill already agreed upon by leading men in both Houses, providing for northern and southern routes. The bill has been submitted to the President, who intimates approval of its provisions.

Mr. BUCHANAN declares his purpose to provide for every man Col. FORNEY discharges from office. The war between these gentlemen will be to the knife.

A letter from Hon. MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, declaring for DOUGLAS, and pronouncing his nomination at Charleston called for by the exigency of the times, is much commented upon here, and is regarded as an index to the result of the Convention. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 5.

Advices from Mexico, by the *Brooklyn*, give a deplorable account of the condition of affairs in the City of Mexico. The Miramon Government is completely demoralized, and the citizens generally are in daily terror of some fearful outbreak.

Mr. MATHEWS, the English Minister, is about to take his passports and leave for Vera Cruz. MIRAMON has reached the City of Mexico, bereft almost entirely of his army, and having narrowly escaped with his own life. Full particulars of his defeat near Colima are given in the Vera Cruz journals. The Liberals are steadily gaining, and no attack on Vera Cruz is anticipated. The Juarez Government is confident the treaty with the United States will be ratified, and OCAMPO has been appointed to come to Washington to settle the conventional points. He may be expected by the Havana steamer. Mr. McLANE will arrive here on Monday or Tuesday. His main object in going to New-Orleans was to visit his family, who are spending the Winter there. He comes here by order of the Government.

There is a decided expression of favor on all sides in relation to the Mexican Treaty.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 5.

Private advices by the Overland Mail state that Mr. MILTON S. LATHAM has been elected Senator for the United States for California.

A number of Democrats who are here from Kansas have conferred with the Southern Democrats in Congress, and propose to advocate the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Wyandot Constitution, changing the boundaries so as to include Pike's Peak and the portion of the Territory of Nebraska south of the Platte River, the change to be submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas, and, when ratified, they are to be admitted as a State by the proclamation of the President.

Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT, Gen. POMEROY, Judge ARNY and others, Republicans, who are here from Kansas, insist on the admission of Kansas under the Wyandot Constitution, without any alteration, that Constitution being already ratified by two-thirds of the citizens of the Territory. The question of population will not be urged, as Judge PETTIT, of Kansas, has said that he is confident there are one hundred thousand inhabitants, which comes up fully to the requirements of the English bill.

It is also proposed by the Democratic Senators to resist the organization of any new Territories. They want to attach Dacotah and the region round about it to Nebraska, while Utah and the Territories south of Kansas are to be annexed to New-Mexico, and follow its fortunes. To this it is objected, that having secured Slavery in New-Mexico by law, this immense territory should not be brought under the same enactment, which might secure it to Slavery forever.

It should have been stated yesterday that Mr. BRIGGS voted for Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, for Clerk of the House.

Mr. FORNEY has appointed Mr. P. BARRY HAYS his Chief Clerk, in place of Mr. CARTER.

Kansas and Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Feb. 4.

The Territorial Legislature have passed an act incorporating the Central Overland and Pike's Peak Express, being a reorganization of the Pike's Peak Express Company, with an increased capital and a wider field of operations.

A bill abolishing Slavery has been under consideration, but no definite action has been taken upon it, both branches being principally engaged in local legislation.

MARTIN F. CONWAY, Congressman elect under the Wyandot Constitution, left here some days since for Washington, in consequence of a summons to appear before the Senate Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

Judging from the late election for the adoption of the Wyandot Constitution, the general belief is that the project for enlarging the boundaries of Kansas will be voted down by a large majority.

The news from Salt Lake by yesterday's arrival is unimportant. It was said that considerable uneasiness existed among the Cheads of the hurch in consequence of the evidence that a large emigration would take place from the Territory in the Spring to Pike's Peak and Carson Valley. BRIGHAM YOUNG strenuously opposes emigration.

Mozart Hall Convention at Syracuse.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 5.

Mayor WOOD and a large delegation are here and start to-morrow for Syracuse, to attend a Convention of the Delegates to the Charleston Convention, elected by Congressional Districts under the call of the Mozart Hall organization.

Redpath Missing.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

Mr. JAMES REDPATH has resolved not to respond to the summons to appear before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee at Washington. To-day he left for parts unknown.

Fifty Students Expelled from Kenyon College.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The Sandusky *Register* says that about fifty students were expelled from Kenyon College, in this State, on Wednesday. The cause was the refusal to pledge themselves to attend the recitations.

The Virginia Legislature and the Duello.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The Virginia Legislature have passed a bill declaring an amnesty to all persons who were engaged in duels previous to Jan. 10.

Bank Robbery.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 4.

The branch of the Bank of Tennessee located at this place was robbed on Thursday night of $18,000; mostly in gold.

Burning of a Church.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The Presbyterian Church in Colden, Erie County, was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst.

A horse belonging to Dr. Arnold, of Providence, R. I., got loose in the stable, and made his way to the barn cellar through an aperture sixteen by twenty-three inches in size. It was necessary to tear down the cellar wall in order to get him out.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. ROGERS.—The funeral of the late THOMAS J. ROGERS, of the New-York Volunteers, who died on Friday last, took place yesterday, at noon. The part taken by the deceased in the Mexican campaign, and his recent connection with the Fire Department, caused him to be known and respected by a large circle of friends, who turned out in great numbers to pay their last respects to his remains. The religious ceremonies took place at his late residence, No. 36 North-Moore-street. At 1 o'clock, the procession, headed by the Scott Life Guard, and by the New-York Volunteers, in citizens' dress, formed in the Park, and proceeded up Broadway to the junction of Grand-street. Columbian Engine Company, No. 14, and many members of the Fire Department were also in the procession. The remains were buried at Cavalry Cemetery. The flags on the City Hall were set at half-mast. On Saturday evening there was a meeting of the friends and comrades of the deceased at the Hone House, over which Col. JAMES C. BURNHAM presided, and Maj. A. FARNSWORTH acted as Secretary. A series of resolutions were adopted, expressive of the high regard in which the deceased was held, and of regret at the loss sustained by his death.

ELECTION IN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At a meeting of the Third Company of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) held at its Armory, Lafayette Hall, on Saturday evening, the following officers were unanimously elected: GEO. T. HAWS, Second Lieutenant, *vice* LEO. W. TURNBULL, resigned; JOHN W. MURRAY, First Sergeant, *vice* HAWS, promoted; and LOUIS FITZGERALD, fourth Sergeant, *vice* MURRAY, promoted. Col. LEFFERTS presided and made an effective speech congratulating the new Lieutenant on his promotion. After the meeting a collation was served, when appropriate addresses were made by Capt. PRICE, Lieut. HAWS, and Sergeants MURRAY and FITZGERALD.

A PITIFUL SIGHT.—MARY DOONE, a little girl 13 years of age, was found on Saturday evening by Officer CRUM, of the Eleventh Precinct, lying on the side-walk grossly intoxicated and perfectly unconscious. Dr. KIMBARK, by administering an emetic, soon restored the child to her senses. She stated that she lived at No. 309 Thirteenth-street, and that she had been induced to drink the liquor by one Mrs. SMITH, residing at No. 358 Eighth-street. To procure money to purchase it a pair of flat-irons, belonging to the little girl's father, had been stolen and pawned for 18 cents.

DINNER TO MAYOR WOOD.—At the Everett House on Friday, Feb. 3, a grand dinner was given by the National Democratic Delegation to his Honor Mayor WOOD, previous to his departure for Syracuse Mr. ISAAC LAWRENCE, son of Gov. LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, and Alternate to Hon. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, was called to the chair. Invitations were extended to Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON, JAMES J. SOUTTER, Esq.; Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, Col. A. L. IRELAND, Judges ROOSEVELT and SUTHERLAND. Considering the short notice at which the dinner was prepared, its success was wonderful.

MORE CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—This afternoon a number of children, who have been under the care of the House of Reception during the past six months, will leave the City for homes in the West. Yesterday afternoon the children were publicly examined at the House, and showed such marked improvement in the several branches of education in which they had been taught, as reflected much credit upon the teachers, who attend voluntarily for the purpose of giving instruction to the inmates.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new edifice of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, was yesterday opened for divine service. The dedicatory sermon was delivered in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE. Rev. A. M. MILLIGAN, of New-Alexandria. Penn., preached in the afternoon, and in the evening Rev. SAMUEL BOWDEN, of York, N. Y.

FOR EUROPE.—The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, left this port on Saturday for Havre, *via* Southampton, with 71 passengers and $70,757 in specie. Among the passengers were Hon. CHARLES FAULKNER, United States Minister to France, and family, Capt. SACKETT, U. S. N., and Gen. MENDAS, of Hayti.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Shocking Accident at the Volksgarten.

A DANSEUSE BURNT TO DEATH.

On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, a sad accident occurred at the Volksgarten, No. 45 Bowery. Mrs. JOSEPHINE HERSKEL, a favorite *danseuse*, whose professional denomination was Mlle. JOSEPHINE LOUISETTE, was announced to terminate the night's amusements by a rope ascension from the stage to the gallery. She was a pupil of Mons. DE LAVE, the noted rope-walker, and first made this ascension on Thursday last, at the Volksgarten, on the occasion of that gentleman's benefit. On Saturday night, having again successfully accomplished the feat, she was in the act of stepping from the cross-tree, to which the end of the rope was attached, to the stage, when the gauze dress which she wore came in contact with one of the foot-lights and was immediately in a blaze. The excitement among the audience was intense. The husband of the unfortunate woman, who was a musician in the orchestra, leapt upon the stage, followed by other musicians, and, aided by employes of the theatre, who rushed from the rear of the scenes, endeavored to extinguish the flames. In her fright, the sufferer rushed wildly about, fanning them into fiercer action by the draft, and in this way every vestige of clothing was destroyed. She was promptly removed to her residence, No. 85 Forsyth-street, and attended by doctors, but her injuries were of such a serious nature that she lingered only till 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when she died. The unfortunate woman was but recently married. She was born in Livingston County, New-York, in 1837, and took to the stage, as a profession, on the death of her father, that she might not only support herself, but furnish assistance to her mother, and educate her brother and sister. She has had engagements, as a ballet dancer, at Laura Keene's and Niblo's Garden. Her mother had always objected to her performing on the rope, fearing that some evil would be the result. This apprehension, which had often been expressed, was recalled to the mind of the sufferer upon the occurrence of this fatal casualty, for almost the last words she uttered were, "Mother, I would not have gone on the rope, but I wanted to make money for you and the children."

During the excitement which this sad occurrence created among the audience, the pickpockets took occasion to relieve sundry persons of their most valuable effects, watches, breast-pins, &c. Through the activity of the Tenth Ward Police, the audience left the theatre in an orderly manner, although a cry was raised, possibly by some pickpocket, to increase the confusion, that the building was on fire.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the residence of deceased, and after examining her husband and other persons who were present at the fatal occurrence, the jury returned a verdict to this effect: "We find that JOSEPHINE HERSKEL came to her death by her clothes coming in contact with one of the foot-lights at Volksgarten Theatre, No. 45 Bowery, on the 4th day of February, 1860. We further censure the proprietors of said Theatre for not covering the said lights with wire masks."

The Elm-street Calamity.

PARTS OF FIVE OTHER BODIES RECOVERED.

Laborers yesterday continued the work of searching among the ruins of the tenement-house in Elm-street for the remains of the missing. The bodies of two females and one child, taken out in the course of the morning, were removed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. The remains, however, are so much charred that it is impossible to identify them. In the afternoon, a portion of the bones of two other persons were recovered, but whether they belonged to males or females could not be decided. So far, nine bodies have been found in the ruins, and it is now believed that the number of lives lost does not exceed ten—Solomon Shielbier, his wife and six children, who were numbered among the missing, having been found, on Saturday, at No. 36 Essex-street, where they sought refuge on the night of the fire.

On Saturday Coroner JACKMAN summoned a jury to investigate the circumstances of the death of Mrs. FREDERICA BORDNER, who was alluded to above. The inquest was adjourned, however, to this morning, at 10 o'clock, that the attendance of important witnesses might be secured. The following named gentlemen compose the jury: John J. Rice, No. 1 Abingdon-square; Norton R. Smith, No. 26 Beach-street; James Owen, No. 151 West Forty-second-street; Robert L. Livingston, No. 46 Bleecker-street; James M. Garten, Metropolitan Hotel; Thos. Downey, No. 90 Elm-street; Dr. John Beach, No. 138 Rivington-street, and H. J. Winser, No. 321 Hicks-street, Brooklyn.

The benevolent have responded promptly to the appeal of Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, for funds in aid of the destitute, and a liberal supply of clothing has also been sent in. Sergeant LEFFERTS, of the Detective force, on Saturday, visited, and afforded temporary relief to those families whose necessities were the most pressing. In response to the appeal of Mr. HALLIDAY, of the Five Points House of Industry, the following sums have been left at this office:

Messrs. Hitchcock	$25	Edwin and Clara	2
A. V. A.	5	E. A. S.	5
P. A.	3	For the young hero Parrott	7
Hyde Bro's	10	Total	$62
H. J. F. (for the boy Parrott)	5		

Messrs. SIMON LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, THOMAS BOESE, Clerk of the Board of Education, S. L. MACOMBER, of No. 166 Elm-street, and others, have united in a call for a meeting to devise means to aid the destitute. It will be held this evening, at the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street.

The Late Collision on the Hudson River Railroad.

The jury summoned by Coroner GAMBLE to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. TILLEY, who died in consequence of injuries received, on the 18th ult., by a collision on the Hudson River Railroad, has rendered the following verdict: "Deceased came to her death by injuries caused by a collision on the Hudson River Railroad, on the 18th day of January, 1860. The jury have to censure ROBT. HARTLEY, the brakeman, for not obeying the order of Mr. SIMPSON, the conductor, and not carrying out the rules of the road.

Fatal Casualties.

MARY KEENAN, an old woman, was admitted to the New-York Hospital nearly a month ago, suffering from severe burns which she sustained at her residence, No. 217 West Seventeenth-street, by setting her clothes on fire when she was grossly intoxicated. She died yesterday....On the 30th ult., JAMES MONAGHAN, the driver of a coal cart, was run over by his own vehicle, at the corner of Grove and Hudson streets, and sustained a compound fracture of the jaw. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died on Saturday night. Deceased lived in Washington-street, near Horatio. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified, and will investigate both cases to-day.... ELIZABETH LIHR, a laundress, died at the Hospital on Saturday, in consequence of a fracture of the skull, received on the 20th ult., by being precipitated from a shed, ten feet high, by the breaking of a clothes-line which she was tying. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest.

Fires.

About 1 o'clock yesterday, a fire in the two-story frame dwelling, No. 201 West Forty-seventh-street, owned by Messrs. CUNNINGHAM & ROBERTS, and occupied by Mr. ROBERTS, destroyed property valued at $300; insured in the New-York Marine Insurance Company....About the same hour the French confectionery shop of JULIUS JACQUIN, No. 500 Seventh-avenue, was injured to the amount of $500; $300 damage was done to the stock; uninsured, and $200 to the building; insured. ....Trifling fires occurred on Saturday evening, in a stable in the rear of No. 21 Troy-street, and in Messrs. TOWNSEND & TRYDER's butcher shop, No. 65 Greenwich-street.

Police Reports.

John Ross, keeper of a ticket swindling office in Elm-street, was committed by Justice CONNOLLY, on Saturday, charged with having swindled Anthony Faust, Myron M. Southworth, and others, of Delphi, Carroll County, Ind., out of $210, by palming off on them steerage tickets, instead of those for the second cabin, which they desired to purchase....The Police compelled John Enright to deliver up the baggage of two California immigrants, whom a hackman inveigled into his hotel in Cedar-street, instead of taking them to a house in Jay street, as they ordered. ....Mr. Homer B. Hawkins, late a book-keeper in the employ of the "Overland Mail Company," whose office is at No. 82 Broadway, was apprehended on Saturday, and held by Justice CONNOLLY in bonds of $1,000, to answer a charge of embezzlement preferred against him by Mr. James V. P. Gardner, Treasurer of the Company. It is alleged that the accused has embezzled $4,300 since the 1st of last July, by means of false entries on the cash book....Thos. Bigelow, John Farrell, John Cook and Michael O'Farrell, all under 19 years of age, were committed, by Justice KELLY, on Saturday, to answer a charge of burglary. Burglars' nippers were found on Bigelow, and Farrell had a $2 bill on the Yates County Bank, which Mr. E. K. Keener, of No. 648 Ninth-avenue, testified had been stolen from his store....Justice STEERS, of the Essex Market Police Court, on Saturday committed Patrick W. Hand, *alias* Peter Foot, charged with attempting to fire the steamboat *New World* on last Thursday night. His bail was fixed at $2,000.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Sanford-street Catastrophe.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED—BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

JOHN MULHOLLAND, one of the persons injured by the explosion in AMES, MOULTON & Co.'s hat-factory, on Sanford-street, Friday morning last, died the same night in the City Hospital, making eight deaths in all by the explosion. The following is a corrected list of the dead:

John Mulholland, William Eastman,
Michael Kuhn, Emile Werner,
Patrick Nally, Theodore Higbie,
Joseph McCracken, John Farrell.

MULHOLLAND, KUHN and NALLY were all in the employ of JAMES O. MOORE & Co., Engineers, No. 76 John-street, New-York. They were interred yesterday in Calvary Cemetery—MULHOLLAND, from No. 154 First-avenue, New-York; NALLY from No. 104 Mott-street, New-York; KUHN from No. 500 Fourth-street, New-York. The remains of MCCRACKEN were on Saturday sent to Norwalk, Conn., for interment, and those of EASTMAN were taken to Hartford, Conn., on the same day. WERNER, HIGBIE and FARRELL were also interred yesterday.

AARON VOORHIS, carpenter, is in a dangerous condition, but may recover. JOHN GALLAGHER is thought to be fatally injured. The remaining three, who, with the above, are at the Hospital, will recover.

The owners of the factory set a gang of men to work on Saturday to remove the rubbish preparatory to erecting a new building. Yesterday thousands of people visited the scene of the late disaster. The investigation will commence to-day at 1 o'clock P. M. before Coroner HORTON and a Jury.

The three men, WM. BARDON, JACOB SAIB, and MARTIN HEBRICK, arrested by Officer WADDY, of the Fourth Precinct, for stealing hats from the ruins, were brought before Justice MOREHOUSE on Saturday. BARDON pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 60 days, imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The others demanded an examination, and the investigation was postponed until to-day.

AN INTERESTING SCENE IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH—PURCHASE OF A SLAVE BY THE CONGREGATION.—Another case of the ransom of a slave occurred yesterday in Plymouth Church. The circumstances were of touching interest. A good-looking and intelligent little girl named PINK, about nine years of age, having in her veins only one-sixteenth part African blood, (although that was more than enough to make her a slave,) was brought from Washington City to Brooklyn on Saturday last, with a view to the purchase of her freedom. Her father is at present one of the leading physicians in Washington. The mother was sold a few years ago to a Southern trader. At different times, five of her six children were sold to various parts of the South, until only little PINK remained. The child was taken care of by her grandmother, who had received oft-repeated assurances from the owner that PINK should never be parted from her. But during the last holidays, arrangements were made to sell the child for $800. It was thought that when she grew up to womanhood she would be worth $3,000. Mr. BLAKE, a young clergyman recently from Alexandria Episcopal Seminary, hearing of the circumstances, interested himself to save the child. For this purpose, he procured permission to bring her to the North, leaving behind him satisfactory security for the return, either of the child or of the price of her ransom. The girl was, yesterday morning, introduced to the Sunday School by the Superintendent, Mr. THEODORE TILTON. Some interesting incidents of the child's history were related by Mr. BLAKE, and the children determined to undertake, with the assistance of the Church, the purchase of the child—the classes contributing $5 each. At the close of the morning sermon, the pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, took the child into the pulpit, stated the case to the congregation, and made an eloquent plea for her liberty, which drew tears from many eyes. The collection plates were then passed, and returned well laden with bank notes. The money was not counted before the close of the service, but a lady in the audience sent word to the pastor that she would make up the deficiency, if any should be found. This announcement was received with an irrepressible demonstration of applause. Many persons crowded around the platform to congratulate the little girl on her new-found freedom, which she is now too young fully to appreciate.

MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.—The Thirteenth anniversary of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society was celebrated last evening in the First Presbyterian Church. The Treasurer's report was read by HENRY SHELDON, from which it appears that the receipts for the year amounted to $5,625, and that the Society is in debt about $650. The annual report was read by Rev. W. J. BUDINGTON, D. D. It states that the Society has eight missionaries and 560 visitors. During the last year it has distributed, besides a large number of Bibles and Testaments, 349,000 tracts. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON and Rev. Mr. VAN DYKE.

FIRE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the cellar of the house No. 128 South Ninth-street, occupied by DE WITT C. BERRIER, and owned by JOHN FARNHAM. The building was materially damaged, together with No. 130, adjoining, owned by the same person, and occupied by HENRY FISHER. Mr. BERRIER's loss on furniture is $1,500. Insured in the Lorillard Insurance Company, New-York. Mr. FISHER's loss is about $1,000. Insured. Mr. FARNHAM's loss is $2,000. Insured.

COLORED EVENING SCHOOL.—The closing exercises of Colored Public Evening School No. 1, WILLIAM J. WILSON, (colored,) Principal, took place on Friday evening. The exercises were highly satisfactory to the Examining Committee. The number of scholars on register was 107; average attendance, 57.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 138 deaths in this city, classified as follows: Men, 18; women, 25; boys, 50; girls, 45 Adults, 43; children, 95. Males, 68; females, 70 Colored, 1. There were 16 deaths by consumption, 19 by scarlet fever, stillborn 14, inflammation of the lungs 12. There were also two deaths from old age.

A CALL.—The Church of the Holy Trinity has extended a unanimous call to Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN of St. Paul's, New-Haven, to become rector of the parish. The former rector, Rev. Dr. LEWIS, has received a call to a church in Chicago.

THE HOME.—Rev. Dr. CLAPP has assumed the duties of his office as Chaplain and Superintendent of the Home for the Aged and Orphans in the Church Charity Foundation.

[Advertisement.]

OCTOROON AT THE MUSEUM.—"The Octoroon" is produced for the first time here this evening, and in the most extraordinary style of elegance and perfection. The management has expended money liberally to bring it out in the most thrilling manner. "The Octoroon" is a most exciting play, and at the Museum will be presented in a most excitingly-finished style. This afternoon, also, two admirable pieces.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

ORATORY.—Can I become an orator? This depends on whether or not you possess the requisite phrenological organization. If you have a good intellect, large language, with proper training you may succeed. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, will give you satisfactory answers to these questions.

[Advertisement.]

BRADSTREET'S BOOK OF COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Our first Edition of Jan. 12, 1860, having been exhausted, we have just issued our

SECOND EDITION,

Dated 1st February, containing 44,000 reports of the Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, &c., of 122 of the most important cities of the United States and British Provinces.

Terms $100 per annum, which entitles the purchaser to the present volume, and one volume in July next.

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[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROTHERS, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. PARKER, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Wherefore submit to medical experiments when it is an assured truth that in every climate, and under every state of circumstances, these remedies cure all external and internal diseases?

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 4.

5,500 Ohio State 6s '70	107⅛	50 N. Y. Cen. R....opg	70⅝
7,000 Tennessee 6s '90	88¾	50 do.........c	70⅝
3,000 do	88⅝	200 do........s30	70⅜
5,000 do........s60	88	350 do.........c	70⅝
6,000 do	88⅝	650 do.......opg	70⅝
5,000 Virginia State 6s	92	200 do........s30	70¼
4,000 Missouri State 6s	80⅜	100 do........s60	70¼
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	94¾	300 do.........c	70⅜
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	100⅜	200 do........s10	70⅝
1,000 N.Y.C.bs.'76 ex in	100	100 do........s30	70⅜
6,000 Hud.R.1stm.ex in	102¼	50 do........b60	70⅝
3,000 do	102⅜	50 do........b30	70⅝
5,000 Mich.Cen.R. 8 per ct.1stm.Snk.Fd.C.bs.	92	100 do........s30	70⅜
		100 do........b60	70⅝
2,000 Gal.&Chi 2dm.bds	86	50 Erie Railroad	8¾
8 Bank of Commerce	96	100 Hudson R. R....s10	41⅜
10 Bank of New-York	100	6 do	41
50 Mechanics' Bank	115	200 do	41⅛
50 Chatham Bank	91¾	100 Har. R. Pref....s30	34¼
10 Penn. Coal Co.	85	50 Reading R......b10	38⅝
25 Cumb. Coal Pref.	16	50 Mich. Central R.	37¾
150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	81	50 do........b30	37¾
50 do........s10	80⅜	50 do........b30	37⅝
100 Canton Company	17⅛	6 M. So & N. Ind. R.	5⅞
100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	63	100 do........b60	6
200 do........b30	63	425 Ill. Central R.	56¼
50 do	62⅞	100 do........s10	56⅛
100 do........s30	62⅞	6 Clev Col. & Cin. R.	87¾
100 do........b10	63	665 Galena & Chic. R.	59
100 do........s15	63	250 do........b60	59¼
300 do.........c	63	50 do........s60	59
200 do........b30	63¼	200 do........s60	58⅞
100 Ceve. & Tol. R.	19⅞	300 do........b30	59⅛
100 do........b60	20	50 do........b10	59⅛
100 do........s60	19¾	100 do........s10	58⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Mo. State 6s	80⅜	50 Illinois Cen. R..b10	56¼
1,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds.	94	100 do	56
60 Phoenix Bank	106	20 Pacific M. S. Co.	80
20 Bank of New-York	100¼	250 do	79⅜
400 N. Y. Cen. R..b60	70⅝	50 do	79⅜
450 do.......opg	70⅜	100 do........s60	79
200 do.......p & c	70⅜	50 do........b3	79
100 Har. R. pref.....b60	34⅜	120 do	78⅝
50 Gal. & Chi. R.	58⅞	50 do	78¼
350 Mi.So.&N.In.G.S.	12⅜	100 do	78
100 do........b60	12⅜	300 Chi. & R. I. R.	62⅞
100 do	12⅜	50 do........s60	62¾
100 Panama R.....s30	130⅜	100 do........b60	63

MONDAY, Feb. 6—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week at the port of New-York shows a large Import entry, as usual at this season of preparation for the Spring jobbing sales, but not in excess of the corresponding week last year. The total, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, is $6,033,934, against $6,477,741 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,498,000, against $1,302,000 same week last season, and the Export of Specie to Europe $425,000, including $70,000 by the *Fulton* on Saturday, against $606,000 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $9,010,569, against $8,957,123 at the close of the previous week. The Bank line of Specie, on the averages to be be made up this afternoon, has not been materially affected by the movements of the past week, and being on a rising average at the beginning of the week, the probability is the sum total will fully equal the returns of last Monday, $20,063,739. The market for Money ruled with rather increased ease in Discounts, mostly at 7 ℔ cent., with exceptions in favor of very choice short bills at 6@6½ ℔ cent., and against long date bills, not strictly prime, at 7½@8 ℔ cent. Demand Loans continue steady at 6 ℔ cent. On Friday there was some extra demand from the Stock Brokers, but on Saturday the supply of Money offered on the Street was in advance of its employment. The currency of Foreign Exchange is also steady, within the quotations of the week previous—on London, standard bills, 108⅞@109, and on Paris f5.20@f5.18¾. Some Southern bills, with Bank or Banker's indorsement, on both points, were done ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. below these figures. There is a large supply of Exchange making from the Cotton ports, the export movement of the week being 158,000 bales, or the equivalent of nearly $8,000,000 in Exchange, but the ease in our Money market, and the probability that the rates on England and France will rule higher in the Spring, influence our Banking houses against pressing their immediate sales.

As we expect to be able, in a day or two, to present the official Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade of the port for the month of January, and with them a summary of the comparative results since the beginning of the current fiscal year, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	100¼@100⅜
New-York Central	70⅝@71¾@70¼@70¾@70⅜
New-York and Erie	8½@8¾
Reading	38⅞@39@38⅝
Rock Island	63⅞@63⅞@62¾@62⅞
Michigan Guaranteed	14⅞@12⅜
Michigan Central	36⅝@37¾
Toledo	19⅞@20
Galena	58⅜59⅜@58¾
Illinois Central	57⅜@56¼@56
Panama	130@131@130⅜
Pacific Mail	76⅜@81@78
Missouris	79⅞@81¼@80⅝
Virginias	92@92¼
Tennessees	87@88⅜
Illinois Central Bonds	88¼@88
Hudson River	41¾@41
Harlem Preferred	33⅜@34¾
Delaware and Hudson	94@94

Although the Stock dealings of the week were generally improved on the first advices that Congress was about to be fully organized, and quite a spirited demand was shown for a day or two, at an advance of about one ℔ cent., the rise was subsequently lost on most of the Railway Share-list, and the closing figures, it will be noticed, for New-York Central, Galena, Reading and Rock Island, which lead in the speculative sales at the Board, vary but slightly from Saturday week. There is a rise of ¾@1 ℔ cent. in Harlem Preferred, and a fall of 2½ ℔ cent. to the lowest point yet known in the Guaranteed Stock of the Southern Michigan, now down to one-eighth of its par value, or $12 50 the share. The improvement noticed as growing out of the election of Speaker at Washington was neutralized so far as the most prominent stock, New-York Central, is concerned, by the conflicting accounts from day to day of the hostile movement going on at Albany. The bare possibility of *Pro Rating* or *Tolling* the local freight traffic of this and other New-York lines, affords a basis for running down the shares by a heavy pressure of *Bear* sales, on the Stock Exchange, while it also induces the *Bulls* to operate with caution, and only on the fluctuations of ½@1 ℔ cent. Whatever their own convictions may be against the ultimate chances of enacting into law either of the damaging measures referred to, they seem to prefer the part of prudence by purchasing what are called 60-day *Privileges* to take the stock at a given rate, after the Legislature and Governor shall have quieted the agitation now going on. We understand that the amount of business in this peculiar class of contracts is larger than has been known for some time past, extending not only to thousands of shares of Central, but to several of the Western Road Stocks, which usually sympathize with it. The terms for these 60-day *Privileges* are usually 1 ℔ cent. premium to the seller, and the price of the Stock fixed at 1 ℔ cent. advance on the market of the day—that is, $1,000 is paid for a written agreement from a responsible Broker to deliver the bearer 1,000 shares of New-York Central, free of interest, at any time within 60 days at 71½ ℔ cent., the market of the day being 70½ ℔ cent., and so with Rock Island, Galena, &c. The practice, while exceedingly convenient to parties not able or disposed to risk over a given sum in speculating for the rise, is of doubtful advantage to the regular business of the Stock Exchange, and from its very magnitude necessarily engenders an artificial state of things in the market, either in repressing or suddenly stimulating the demand for cash stock. The shares of the Panama Company are well supported, closing at a further advance of ½ ℔ cent. on the previous week. In Pacific Mail some large purchases were made on Thursday and Friday, running the price up to 81 ℔ cent., but suddenly the same parties turned sellers on Saturday afternoon, and the price dropped back to 78 ℔ cent., as against 76½ on Saturday week. The improvement continues in State Stocks, and Missouris are 1 ℔ cent. and Tennessees 1½ ℔ cent. up, on the dealings of the week. The holders of the new loan of the State of New-York have also advanced the price of the six year stock 1 ℔ cent., that is, to 106 ℔ cent. In the new 5 ℔ cent. stock of the United States, but few transactions have taken place since the award on Tuesday, as the Department has no call at present for the money, and only a small portion of the stock has yet been taken up, and by individual bidders like Mr. ASTOR. The general market for Stocks closed dull on Saturday afternoon.

The late Foreign accounts received on Saturday advise an advance of ½ ℔ cent. in the minimum rate for Money at the Bank of England, the rule being now 3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The change was not unlooked for, and is the healthy result, in good measure, of the increased activity in British trade and industry. It might not have taken place so early in the new year had the Exchanges with the United States continued in favor of London, thus drawing steady supplies of Bullion from this side. From the same causes, in part, the Bank of France ran down its stock of Bullion $9,000,000, or forty-five millions Francs, on the January return, as compared with the previous month, the requirements of trade and the profits of manufacturing labor, demanding a larger distribution of money among the people than at any time since the check to business in 1857. The new decree of the Emperor in modifying the Customs Duties and in shaping the financial policy of his Government in the direction of Free-trade, is favorably received in Paris, and gives great satisfaction, of course, in London and Manchester.

The assenting interests to the Plan for reorganizing the New-York and Erie Company now amount to $21,879,000, exclusive of $7,000,000 first and second mortgages not required to assent formally to the Plan. The subscriptions are as follows:

	Shares.	Unsecured Bonds.	Fifth M'tgage.	Fourth M'tgage.	Third M'tgage.
New-York	$5,945,200	$3,167,500	$778,000	$1,805,000	$1,749,000
England	1,649,600	2,373,000	491,000	1,530,000	1,670,000
Germany	377,000	164,000	5,000	52,000	182,000
Total	$7,917,800	$5,694,500	$1,274,000	$3,387,000	$3,364,000

Total Bonds	$13,939,500	
Stocks	7,939,500	$21,879,000
Add First and Second Mortgages		7,000,000
Total		$28,879,000

Land Warrants are quite active. Messrs. THOMPSON quote a further advance of 2 cents per acre in the buying rates of the larger sizes, viz.:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 00 ℔ acre.	$1 10 ℔ acre.
80 acres	84 ℔ acre.	90 ℔ acre.
120 acres	68 ℔ acre.	73 ℔ acre.
160 acres	70 ℔ acre.	75 ℔ acre.

And Messrs. TAYLOR quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	1 00 ℔ acre.	1 10 ℔ acre.
80 acres	87 ℔ acre.	93 ℔ acre.
120 acres	67 ℔ acre.	73 ℔ acre.
160 acres	69 ℔ acre.	75 ℔ acre.

Market active.

Commerce of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The following is the monthly statement of the value of imports and exports of goods, wares and merchandise entered at this port during the month of January, 1860:

Imports—Dutiable, entered for consumption	$1,610.480
Dutiable, warehoused	524,285
Free, exclusive of specie & bullion	810,930
Specie and Bullion	9,101
Total Imports	$2,954,796
Exports—Domestic Merchandise	$1,277,173
Foreign Merchandise, dutiable	66,571
Foreign Merchandise, free	66,055
Specie and Bullion	10,000
Total Exports	$1,419,799
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$547,551

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 3.

COTTON dull; the *America's* news caused a decline of ⅛c.; sales to-day 8,500 bales; middling 10⅝c. @11c.; sales of the week 45,000 bales; receipts of same time 89,000, against 77,500 in same period last year; increased receipts at this port, 269,500 bales; do. at all ports, 463,500 bales; stock, 535,000 bales. PORK quiet; Mess, $17 75@$18 50. COFFEE—Sales of the week, 4,600 bags at 11c.@12⅛c. for fair to prime; imports, 4,900 bags; stock, 35,500 bags. FREIGHTS unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Feb. 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day 810 bales; prices ⅛c. lower under the *America's* news, and market depressed.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

COTTON declined ⅛c.@¼c.; sales to-day, 2,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR—A declining tendency; sales at $5 50@$5 75 for superfine. WHEAT quiet. CORN active; sales of yellow at 75c. WHISKY dull at 23⅛c.@24c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR unchanged, $5 70@$5 80 for superfine. WHISKY steady at 19⅛@19⅜c. PROVISIONS unchanged. Mess Pork $17 50. Lard held at 10⅜c.

Sight Exchange on New York for gold ½ ℔ cent. premium.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 4.

COTTON sales to-day, 12,000 bales at 10⅞c.@10¾c.; market unsettled and excited.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
America	Feb. 8	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
North American	Feb. 11	Portland	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool
United Kingdom	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Washing'n	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Bremen	Jan. 7	Bremen	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
North Briton	Jan. 25	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Jan. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Jan. 28	Glasgow	New-York
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York
City of Wa'hingt'n	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	New-York
Arabia	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	Feb. 4	Galway	New-York
Arago	Feb. 7	Havre	New-York
Glasgow	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York
Europa	Feb. 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York
America	Feb. 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Cahawba	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Baltic	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, from Liverpool—C. L. Perkins, A. Guiterman, H. Hardoff and lady, Mrs. Bright and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Armstrong, Miss Moore, Miss Sanderson, Wm. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh, Wm. Sloan and lady, Mr. Julien, lady and child, M. G. Bates, H. B. Hook, E. M. Lazarus, J. Debile, Mr. Thomberlick, M. Arquello, J. J. De Muset, Mr. Verdelet, J. C. Cropper, G. J. Brooks, H. A. Smythe, W. H. Guion, M. Clastrier, Miss Bartburger, S. S. Simpson, J. Paddock, Alex. Side, Mr. Schuarzenback, Robt. W. Eddison, B. G. Walters, Mr. Coupeux, Haef Schaeppi, D. C. Winter, M. M. Moore, J. M. Perry, Mr. Piand, Mr. de Goer, Mr. Davys, E. Lewis, H. D. Brookman, T. S. Sama, E. Bonsfield, G. J. de Bullett, Mr. Ramsden, James H. Wilson, John A. Marshall, Mr. Harrison, H. Spencer, Mr. Romer, Thos. Thorpe, of Patterson, N. J.; W. B. Maddock, Mr. Firminger, Mr. King. Total, 61.

In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool—Mrs. and Misses Kate, Josephine and Eliza Bruce, Mr. Crisp and lady, Miss Sarah Cripp, J. S. Malony and lady, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Fell, Capt. Tartleton, lady and child; Joseph Argues, lady and 2 children; J. H. Lowndes and lady, Misses Sarah Ann, Caroline, Eliza, Henrietta and Master John Lowndes; Mrs. Burgharts, James Phillips, Francisco Pugul, Jose R. Arguello F. Wood, Arthur Barff, Rev. M. Sabage, Charles Creig, A. V. Harrison, Mr. Clarke, J. N. Palmer, John Edgar, M. Simonet, Felix Lanier, H. Goulden, G. Hilton, Boyd, Straahlberg, T. D. Benners, Wayner, Herbe, Broche, J. Bray, Capt. W. R. Postell, U. S. N., and 116 steerage.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—J. Clark and lady, C. K. Herrick, J. L. Black, P. M. Matthewson, N. G. Randle, J. A. Randle, P. Burke, F. Durand, E. L. Hawes, W. G. Anderson, Mrs. L. Giraldi and 2 children, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. E. Turk, Jas. Connolly, F. Gimbersant, G. H. Griffin, M. de la Pena, A. A. Mason, J. W. Pettigrew, Miss F. Downes, M. Solis, Mrs. E. Schlerbaum, F. Gonzaler and lady, W. Watts, E. Vasquez, M. Arrebolla, F. Escelante, A. G. Weeks.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Fulton for Havre and Southampton—Hon. Charles Faulkner and servant, U. S. Minister to Paris; Miss Faulkner and servant, Miss Ella Faulkner, Miss V. Faulkner, Master E. Faulkner, Master C. Faulkner, Capt. D. B. Sacket, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Scott, St. Louis; Dr. G. W. Briggs, Richmond; Mr. H. de St. Remy; Mr. Jaques Stocker, Mrs. de Maray, Mrs. Louis, Mrs F. Clancman, Mr. F. Conrad, Mr. P. Decker, Mr. John Phillips, W. M. Goodrich, Max Jacoby, D. J. Cooper, New-York; J. T. Brown, Baltimore; G. L. Dowley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Puryo, Miss Mary H. Dovemus, Mme. Tintetin and companion, J. H. Deming, C. M. Hinman, Louis Coenen, A. Bonbardt, P. Pato Tinchi, Joseph Galvertrim, A. Levy, Mr. Hutton, D. Casauz, Mr. and Mrs. Salmon, Mrs. Levielli, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Joffrox, Chas. L. Fleischmann, P. R. Smith, F. Heye, New York; Miss M. L. Trotel, Miss H. A. Giegnel, Thos B. Lyons, L. F. Aurieres, Mobile; A. P. Samuel, Eugene Parhio, Dr. S. D. Doar, Dr. S. O. Barnwell, Charleston; P. J. Murray, New-York; Jos. Vines, Saratoga County; J. Chapman, Gen. Menelse, Lieut.-Col. R. St. Martin, Lieut.-Col B. Prophete, Lieut.-Col. S. Prophete, Hayti; Mr. and Mrs. Eardley and servant. Total, 71. Specie, $70,757.

Sun rises.... 7 5	Sun sets.... 5 24	Moon rises.... 5 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 57	Gov. Island. 7 46	Hell Gate.... 9 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Yorktown, Parish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell & Co.; Empire City, Harrison, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts; Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Hargous & Co.; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston, & Co.; Mount Vernon, Smith, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Potomac, Watson, Norfolk, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, ——.

Ships Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre, Boyd & Heineken; Courier, Olmsted, Richmond, W. H. Thomas & Bro.

Barks Charles William, Pendleton, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Overmann, Stirling, St. Jago, J. & T. A. R. Webster, N. Boynton, Miller, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Brigs Sarah Wooster, Hopkins, Portland, C. & E. J. Peters; Rodney Carr, Usher, St. Pierre, Brett, Son & Co.; L. M. Arnold, Atkinson, St. Thomas, T. B. Chase; Flying Cloud, Lord, St. Cruz, C. & E. J. Peters; A. B. Cook, Means, Trinidad, S. Clapp; Harriet, Congdon, Sagua la Grand, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Ned, Henderson, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; S. C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk, ——; Nancy J. Braglow, Gage, Aspinwall, Tappan & Starbuck; Arietas, Chase, Ciudad Bolivar, Kunhardt & Co.; L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, St. Kitts, Miller & Houghton; Hattie Anna, Orcutt, St. Pierre, Miller & Houghton; Siak, Foster, Cardenas, J. N. Macias; F. Burritt, Salyear, Newbern, Dibble & Bunce; Mary, Smith, Fredericksburgh, W. E. Allen; Margaret, Hensen, Petersburgh, James Hunter & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool Jan. 18, via Queenstown 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Jan. 20, 7:30 A. M., passed Br. steamship Glasgow, hence for Glasgow, going up the Channel. Has experienced heavy westerly gales and hurricanes the entire passage.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Smith, Alexandria, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 3, at 9 o'clock A. M., passed schr. Manhassett, from Charleston, bd. to this port.

Steamship Cahawba, Smith, New-Orleans Jan. 27, and Havana 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Brig Cecelia, (Br.,) Kavanak, St. Johns, N. B., 16 ds., with fish to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Kossuth, Pettengill, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Roanoke, Ball, Taunton 4 ds., nails, to master.

Schr. Amelia, Smith, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Edwin Reed, Chapman, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Paine, Philadelphia for Boston.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Feb. 5.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool Jan. 21, with mdse. and 61 cabin passengers to E. Cunard. For the first 9 ds. had heavy westerly gales. Jan. 22, 7 A. M., passed steamship Etna, bd. up Channel. Same day, 4:30 P. M., saw steamship Canada, from Boston. do. Jan. 29, 2 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Vigo, bd. E., hence.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 2, passed Revenue steamer Harriet Lane going into Savannah River. Feb. 3, 30 miles S. of Frying Pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, for Charleston. Same date, passed steamship Florida, for Savannah; 4 P. M., passed steamship City of Norfolk, from Savannah for Baltimore.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. Came out of Hampton Roads Saturday, 3 P. M., passed by 6 barks, 2 brigs, and 51 schooners, among which were schrs. M. Miller, Fulton, Almira Sea Nymph, Albert Fields, Hiawatha, Helen Mar, and Mary Clark. Passed between Old Point and Cape Henry 1 bark and 16 schooners. Jan. 5, 12 o'clock, 5 miles S. of Barnegat, passed schr. S. J. Warren, bd. N.

Steamship Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Time, (of Boston,) Homer, Penang, via Cape Town, C. G. H., Dec. 2, with mdse. to Benner & Deake. The bark Volant, for Boston, sailed same day. Has been 8 ds. N. of Cape Henry, with heavy N. E. and N. N. E. gales and snow. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Breck.

Bark Jos. M. Hicks, Greenman, St. Marks Jan. 10 with cotton to Smallwood, Earl & Co.

Bark Kate Stamler, Lewey, Liverpool 55 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Brower & Co. Has experienced very heavy westerly gales. Jan. 30, lat. 36 50, lon. 73 04, signalized an Am. brig showing square signal with blue border, white ball in the middle, strg. to eastward.

Brig Anna Lima, Penfield, Rio Grande 48 ds., with hides, hair, &c., to Joseph Bento. Has experienced heavy weather on the Coast.

Schr. Mary Ann Magee, Magee, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. Paragon, Ryder, Newport 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Sacrament, Smith, Bass River 2 ds., with coal.

Sloop America, Stedman, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Rhode Island, Remmington, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Antecedent, Caffill, Stonington 2 ds., with stone.

BELOW—Brig Richmond, from New-Orleans, by steamtug Huntress. Also, 1 ship, 3 barks and 2 brigs.

WIND—Sunset, S. E. and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Quaker City, for Havana; Fulton, for Havre; Augusta, for Savannah; Columbia, for Charleston; Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c. Ship Neptune, for Liverpool. Bark E. A. Rawlins, for Liverpool. Brig Caroline, for Zara, Cuba.

Sunday—Steamships Empire City, for Havana and New-Orleans; Mount Vernon, for Washington. Ship Henry Clay, for Liverpool. Brig Sea Foam, for St. Thomas.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Feb. 5, sunset.—One brig, in tow, outside the Bar. Wind light, S. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 5, sunset.—Ship Henry Clay, for Liverpool, is out clear of the Bar. Steamship Empire City, for Havana, passed out over the Bar at 12 o'clock. Wind light, S. Weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Feb. 5, sunset.—Steamer Queenstown, from Norfolk, and a ship, in tow, in the Bay, bd. in. Wind light, S. Weather cloudy.

NORFOLK, Feb. 3.—The schr. Eliza Jane, of Barnstable, from Alexandria for Norfolk, with coal, was lost on the Chesapeake Bay on the 31st ult. The mate, Chase, and another were drowned. The schr. Harriet A. Rogers from New-York for Philadelphia, has arr. here with loss of sails and leaking. The steamer Virginia, hence for Richmond, had her engine disabled on the 2d inst., but proceeded to her destination to day. There is a schooner off Willoughby Point with Union down. The schr. Juliana of Providence, bd. to Boston, has been seized for violation of the neutrality laws. The bark Uraguay is afloat.

Feb. 4.—Schr. Ed. J. Clark, from Philadelphia, bd. for New-York, went ashore at Willoughby Spit in the late storm. Part of the cargo went overboard; she is leaking and lost her sails. The crew, frost-bitten, were towed up. Schr. American Belle went ashore at Currituck; the cargo was landed.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4.—The steamship Jas. Adger, Adams, from New-York, arr. here at 3 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Feb. 5.—Bark Gleaner, lately on fire and scuttled near Apalachicola has been raised and is but little injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Below, ships Saranak, from Liverpool; bark Conrad, from Rio Janeiro; brig Resolute, from Saco. The schooner ashore near Lewes is the Frank Day, from Petersburgh for Camden. Three of her seamen are lost.

NEWPORT, Feb. 3.—Arr. schr. Saxon, Nelson, from Calais for Providence; George Fales, Nickerson, from Bristol for Philadelphia. Sld. 3d, bark Col. Ledyard, Sutton, for Apalachicola.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—Arr. brig Cascade, from Yarmouth. The steamship Florida, Tybee, arr. at 8:50 this morning, and at her wharf at 3 P. M. All well.

Spoken, &c.

Bloomer—brig, of Liverpool, N. S., strg. S., was passed Jan. 26, lat. 35 33, lon. 65 34.

Joseph Park—brig, strg. S., was passed, Jan. 29, lat. 4, lon. 71 30.

Nightingale—schr., from New-Orleans, bd. to Providence, was signalized, Jan. 31, noon, 23 miles N. of Cape Florida.

San Francisco—brig, (Dan.,) strg. S., Jan. 5, lat. 11 30 S., lon. 33 W.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.—Arr., Moses Davenport, Cendry, from Liverpool, (leaky;) 10th, Beverley, Chase, from Boston.

SAUGOR, Nov. 26.—Sld., Lion, Cooper, for Philadelphia; Blandina Dudley, Atwood, for Boston; 27th, Hippogriffe, Howes, for Philadelphia; 29th, North Atlantic, Procter, for New-York; Dec. 6, North America, Collier, for Savannah; Evelyn, Sawyer, for New-York.

PASSED ANGIER, Nov. 7.—Assyrian, Shephard, Shanghae for New-York; Jacob Bell Low, from Hong Kong for do.; 8th, Mirage, Roberts, Whampoa for do.; Dido, Ipland, from Amoy for do.; 9th, Aeronaut, Norton, Foo-Chow-Foo for do.; Edith Rose, Homans, do. for do.; 16th, Rockland, Sargent, Manila for Boston.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 4.—Arr. Chilo, Jenkins, from Boston; Sld., 6th, Borodino, Pendleton, for New-York.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 3.—Arr. J. M. Morales, Beamneister, from New-York; Clarence, Phinney, from Baltimore; Celestia, Howes, from New-York; Christiana Wright, Plummer, from New-York.

HAVRE, Jan. 11.—Arr. William Tell, Finch, from New-York.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 7.—Arr. Stampede, Lewis, Browershaven, from New-York. Jan. 11—Sd. Riga, Freito, for New-York.

GLASGOW, Jan. 11.—Arr. Harriet Cain, Pinckney, from New-York.

At Rio Grande, Dec. 19, bark Clara B. Sutil, just arrived; brig Gazelle of Baltimore, ldg.; Kate, of do., disch. Also, 1 brig and 2 schooners, names not known.

At Cape Town, Dec. 2, ships Milton, for Boston in a few days; Wm. Anderson, from Boston, dischg.